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BLURTING THE TRUTH AND NOTE IT!

To-day's "Explosion—More to Come" suggests the idea of publishing the serial—when complete—in pamphlet form. Such a pamphlet would be a valuable contribution to the Socialist Movement, that is, to the Labor Movement, in other words, to the Social Question.

On the European continent, a thousand and one things—as has been amply and incontrovertibly demonstrated in these columns—combine to compel the Socialist Movement to grapple with bourgeois issues, issues which the bourgeois revolution of those countries left unvoiced. As a consequence, the political movement of Socialism could not there choose but precede the economic, and, as a further consequence, the economic movement in those countries is but a loose appendage, dangling from the tail of the political movement—an appendage that worries, but that the political movement realizes it may either neglect or fail to keep control of. In short, a misapprehension of the relation of basis to superstructure, in which the economic stands to the political organization, is essentially a European, continental European, feature of the Socialist Movement. It reflects the degree in which the Socialist Movement is hampered by bourgeois exigencies; it accounts for the unavoidable opportunistic hue, that—despite all protestations to the contrary, and despite all efforts on the part of our comrades of the European continent to escape it—shades their Socialist movement, and enables it to make a progress that it could not otherwise boast of.

If this reasoning is correct, it is of deepest importance for us in America. Before accepting—and proceeding from such premises, let us test the reasoning. If the reasoning is correct, it must follow that in America, where the Socialist Movement has no bourgeois issues left unvoiced by the bourgeois revolution to grapple with, two manifestations must be found:

First, that the economic, and not the political, movement is the first formation to rise to the surface; and

Second, that the economic and logical predecessor of the political movement is the inevitable basis for all subsequent political formation.

We find both manifestations in America. The first is a matter of history; the second, and crowning one, is being demonstrated by the press of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party since the day the Chicago Manifesto was issued; and they are demonstrating the fact in a manner most valuable according to all law of evidence—they are demonstrating it despite themselves, despite the theory of their party's structure that they proclaim, in short, they are demonstrating it as "unwilling witnesses." This is the gist and value of the "Explosion—More to Come" published in this issue.

The vote of the Socialist Labor Party not only is small, but has remained at a standstill—34,000 in round figures—during the last four years; on the other hand the vote of the said so-called Socialist party has bounded up to 400,000. And yet what is the spectacle that strikes the eyes of the observer? The small S. L. P. attests the solidity of its foundation by its steadiness and enthusiasm; while on the other hand, it required but the issuing of the Chicago Manifesto—although wisely, as we hold,

TENTH EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

[From the April 8, 1905, issue of the Toledo "Socialist", the latest privately owned private venture of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, on the flanks of the Labor Movement.]

DE LEON, HAGERTY & CO.

Daniel De Leon and Father Hagerty are fast killing the proposed new movement in favor of Industrial Unionism.

"The Socialist" has always favored the organization of Labor Unions along industrial lines and proposed a resolution to that effect for the consideration of the Chicago convention last May. But we have never believed that the economic organization of Labor was more important than the political. That is the anarchist position rather than the Socialist. Yet this is the position now assumed by De Leon in his paper week after week.

'FRISCO ACTIVITY

BIG COMMUNE CELEBRATION AND HUNGARIAN MASS MEETING HELD.

Crowds Attend Both and Listen to Instructive and Inspiring Addresses—Many Apply for Membership—"The Long Haired Phraseologist's" Latest.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., April 5.—Section San Francisco of the Socialist Labor Party, in conjunction with the Hungarian Socialist Federation, celebrated the Paris Commune at Turk Street Temple, on Saturday, the eighteenth of March. We can honestly say, without exaggeration, that the affair was a success from every point of view. Although the weather was against us, a big rain storm being on, nevertheless, we had a full house and kept our patrons until two o'clock in the morning. It was a happy crowd of comrades, friends and sympathizers who listened with great interest to Comrade Olive M. Johnson, the principal speaker of the evening, on the struggles of the proletariat of Paris against its exploiting class. How the ruling class there, violating every law and principle of its own make, as well as every law of decency and morality, merely to be able to continue the system of exploitation, by selling out the city of Paris to the Prussians and these, with the aid of troops gotten from the enemies of the country, shot the poor proletarians into submission, without drawing a dividing line between combatants and non-combatants, such as women and children, was well set forth.

The proletarians, who had first been led into this fight by the middle-class and then were left in the lurch by this the most damnable faction of the capitalist class, endeavored to establish the rule of their own class. The speaker told how this working class had set up in Paris their government in a legal manner, yes legal, even according to the capitalist laws existing in Paris under the reign of the empire. How these proletarians, true to Socialist philosophy and the materialistic conception of history, established a social order of production and distribution of commodities in harmony with the program of the Socialist, as far as conditions would permit; thus demonstrating the all important material historic fact that each and every class that ever made history did not create the new social order according to some plan or scheme conceived by some individual or group of men, but that they acted as beings who were driven by the, at that time, existing tools or methods of production. And that a revolution in the last analysis is nothing else than an adjustment of social and governmental affairs to the tool of production by the rising class. Thus, for delivering her address in the manner mentioned, Comrade Olive M. Johnson, well deserved the applause that greeted her, after she had finished by explaining all of the lessons that a Socialist draws from that struggle.

Next we had a Hungarian speaker, Comrade J. Janovitz, who delivered himself of a short address, which was well taken by his fellow-countrymen. After this we had the remainder of a rich program such as songs by the Hungarian Choral Club, skirt dancing and recitations, finishing with a ball, lasting till half-past one o'clock.

The Hungarian organizer, Comrade Basky, arrived here on Thursday, March 30, and was welcomed by the Hungarian Socialist Federation in this town on Friday, March 31, at Skandia Hall.

The hall was well filled with Hungarians and English comrades, friends and sympathizers.

Comrade Basky demonstrated his ability as a Socialist orator in the Hungarian language, proving himself to be a master of his subject. Success as an organizer is sure to follow his trail. Outside of Comrade Basky's, speeches were delivered by different Hungarian and English, as well as German comrades. Commencing with a short analysis by Comrade Olive M. Johnson, of the "Class Struggle," followed by Comrade Charles Johnson, on the subject, "Revolution," we next had a speech by Comrade Kampf in the German language on "Socialism in Its International Aspects." Then came Comrade Fred Sibert with a short talk on "Local Politics," followed by another German speaker, Comrade Emil J. Kern on "Socialism and the Labor Movement."

This affair lasted until one o'clock and was admitted by all to have been as good

a sociable and educational a time as we could have had.

Next Sunday, April 2, a big propaganda meeting was held in Skandia Hall, which was so well attended that many had to stand. After short addresses by the three comrades—Olive M. Johnson, Charles Johnson and Emil J. Kern—Comrade Louis Basky took the floor and for an hour and a half commanded the attention of those present. Commencing by explaining the mission of the working class in the light of history, he next analyzed modern capitalism, using Rockefeller, with his oil industry, for an illustration; then explained the bitterness of the class struggle, that exists as an outgrowth of these conditions, under which the working class stands in the relationship of wage slaves to the master class because the latter owns the tool. How these two classes, their interest being opposed to each other, must, as a consequence, fight each other to a bitter end. That there is no other remedy than the remedy which the Socialist Labor Party stands for, viz: the social ownership of capital.

Next, Basky took up the labor movement, i. e., the American Federation of Labor, with its fakirs such as Gompers, Mitchell, etc. How they have sold out labor time and time again. Then Basky explained our tactics of no compromise, quoting Liebknecht, of Germany, and showed up the contemptible work of the "Socialist" party within the American Federation of Labor convention, as well as its fusion with the capitalist parties.

Basky handled his subject so well that after the meeting quite a few of the Hungarians present applied to be admitted to the Hungarian Socialist Federation. When I left, about a half hour afterwards, they were still considering applications for membership.

Our "long haired peddler of phraseology," Arthur Morrow Lewis, local organizer of the "Socialist" party, has made another big blunder by betting \$5.00 that the sentence in the "Socialist" party platform which appeals to the American people as the defenders of the idea of liberty in which the nation was born, means that the Socialist party is the defender of the idea of liberty. The bet was left to two professors to decide and Lewis lost.

(Continued on page 3.)

BOHN IN ARIZONA.

Does Good Work in Bisbee—Defies Mining Company Officials.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bisbee, Ariz., April 4.—Comrade Bohn arrived here on March 29. He spoke the same night on the street to a large crowd. We sold most of our literature at that meeting. On March 30, the only storm of the year set in and lasted until Sunday, April 2. We originally intended to hold but one hall meeting, and that was to be on Sunday night, but owing to the change in the weather, we finally hired the hall for four meetings: two on Saturday and two on Sunday, all of which were well attended. We also had two street meetings on Sunday, and Bohn spoke to large crowds. His speeches made a good impression. He is the kind of agitator we want. The comrades have nothing but praise for the National Executive Committee for sending out such men. Last night we took in seven members at large and secured twelve subs to the Weekly People.

It has remained for the Socialist Labor Party to emphasize the necessity of organizing the workers into an industrial union and a political party of labor. The "Socialist" party agitators who have visited here, have never done that. Some did not know enough, or if they did, they dared not say so, as they know that the mining companies here blacklist union men. Bohn not only dared to do so, but he hurled his defiance in the face of the officials of the mining company, and called the men who acted in a cowardly manner a lot of dogs, who dared not assert their manhood. The situation here will be well understood when it is known that our friends in the mines continually warn us not to speak too loud on questions that are of deep concern to our class. But we recognize that the fight has got to be made, and we intend to make it now.

Owing to a washout on the railroad, Bohn was unable to go to Globe; nor did he go to Douglas.

"SOCIALIST" VOTE COLLAPSES.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party's candidate for Mayor, Collins, received 20,347 votes. Debs last election polled 45,817.

THE LEITER EXPLOSION

MINERS ALLEGE THAT COMPANY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEADLY DISASTER.

Mine Not Ventilated as Required by Law—Fan Out of Operation Two Days—Men Forced to Go Below or Lose Jobs—Coroner's Jury Verdict a Farce.

(Special Correspondence.)

Du Quoin, Ill., April 7.—As is generally well known, thanks to press despatches, a terrific explosion occurred at the mine owned by Joseph Leiter at Zeigler, on April 3. Sixty men were killed and a large number of other injured.

The property was recently the scene of a strike against a reduction of wages. The State militia and court injunctions played a part in breaking the strike, which was pursued by the miners in a peaceable manner, "the frequent fierce battles" that are reported to have occurred, being shams wherewith to justify the sending of the troops and the use of the courts to break the strike.

The explosion was at once attributed to the union miners, and the whole trouble was rehearsed in the effort to fasten the blame on them. Next, the cause of the explosion was said to be the igniting of accumulated gases by a miner's lamp. Another theory held that the source of the explosion was the mine magazine. The theory that the explosion of the powder magazine was the source of the horrible disaster was rumored until three members of the relief party were asphyxiated by the gases.

On April 5, a coroner's jury that had investigated the explosion, rendered the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled to inquire into the cause of death of William Atkinson, John Graham and John Lindsay and others, hereby find that the said William Atkinson, John Graham and John Lindsay came to their deaths in the Zeigler Coal Company's mine at Zeigler, Franklin county, Illinois, on the third day of April, 1905, by being overcome by the afterdamp caused by a powder explosion in said mine on the morning of April 3, 1905, and we believe that said explosion was caused by parties unknown."

"And we further believe that said Geisler, William Baxter, Everett Jones, Rolla Campbell, Robert Davis, Robert Davis, Jerry O. Woods, Gustave Brumlik, Harry Withrow and thirty others, whose names are to us unknown, came to their deaths in said mine on the third day of April, 1905, as a result of the aforesaid explosion."

"And we further believe that said mine was in good and safe condition for working purposes, as far as gas was concerned, on April 3, 1905."

The verdict is a most unpopular one among miners who assert that an explosion of powder could not possess the deadly effect similar to that of the Zeigler disaster, and claim that it is an attempt to protect the company, which they hold, is responsible for the disaster.

Evan D. John of Carbondale, ex-State mine inspector, who was quoted as saying that the explosion resulted from powder, has issued a denial. He said on April 5:

"When the accident occurred the mine contained forty-three kegs of powder and two boxes of miserie, a low grade of dynamite. Near the miserie was a large quantity of detonating caps. The fan to the under workings had not been working since last Friday. As soon as conditions below were known the fan was put in operation, so that the mine could be explored."

Your correspondent has made inquiry along the lines suggested by ex-State Mine Inspector John. The result has so far been corroborative of the theory that the explosion was due to lack of proper ventilation, as required by law. One man reported a conversation with one of the murdered miners. This miner told my informant that when the men protested against going below, because the fan had been stopped, they were told by the company they could either go below to work or take their tools out, i. e., quit. The miners were driven, by the shortsightedness and cupidity of the company, to their own destruction.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICE WORK REVOLUTION

HAND TO MACHINE

A revolution in the method of doing office work is now going on—a change from hand to machine. Perhaps this revolution can be illustrated, as well as by anything else, by the handling of circular letters. The circular letter, however much it may be snubbed by the majority of its recipients, has come to have the high respect of the business man, and to have a distinct place in the conduct of his affairs. Only a few years back the sending out of such letters was comparatively expensive and ineffective.

But now circular letters may be handled quite differently. The mimeograph is so well known that neither it nor its work needs description here. An office boy, using one of the better varieties, can, in half an hour, turn off a thousand copies of the letter it took the stenographer ten minutes to write. All duplicating machines try to profit by the fact that the average man will read almost any statement made in a personal letter whereas he probably would give little or no attention to the same statements made in a printed circular or in easily detected imitation of a personal letter. Mimeographs have striven to produce a perfect imitation of type-writing, but have fallen short of it.

One device that aims to fill the existing want is especially designed for use where the list of addresses is practically fixed. It is very much like the ordinary job printing press in appearance, and it uses type that can readily be set up in the office. The addresses are stamped on metal plates which are joined into endless chains. With a chain in its place on the machine, one impression prints the letter and the address—and, if desired, the signature in a different colored ink. The address shifts with each impression.

Another field that is being worked by the makers of office devices is the keeping of employees' time. The clock mechanism, with its many numbered keys, standing at the entrance of stores and factories, will be recalled by the most casual observers. When an employee enters the store or factory, he punches his assigned key and in leaving punches it again, thereby printing in a chart the exact time of his arrival and departure.

Though these machines record the time a man spends in the factory, they make no pretense of recording what he turns out while there. The close margin of profit on which business is now done has made it highly desirable that an accurate account be kept of the "labor cost" of each article manufactured.

The time-stamp has developed, and now a machine can be had, that calculates automatically and prints upon a card the time spent on each piece of work.

Of the many devices that perform brain work, perhaps the one most widely used is the adding-machine. All save the simplest computing machines not only add, but subtract, multiply and divide; and there are machines, devised for insurance companies and other concerns constantly working with immense figures, that do long problems in multiplication and division with a speed that makes one think of magic. Take some problem as this: 65,678,425 x 28,782,395 equals? The ordinary man, working it the ordinary way, would put down more than a hundred figures and spend about five minutes before he could give the answer—and then he may have made a mistake. With a machine you move a few pegs, turn a little crank a few times, and within ten seconds there it is before you—1,750,023,136,904,575. And the machine makes no mistake.

THE JEWELRY INDUSTRY

Many people seem to think that of all the trades, that of the jeweler, probably because it is one of the so-called finer trades, has been the one most exempt from the encroachment of the machine. But such is not the case. On the contrary, the jeweler, because of the machine, fares far worse than his fellow-workers in many other industries.

The jewelry of to-day is no longer made by hand as in former days. To-day, comparatively few skilled men are employed. The jewelry industry has changed in thirty years from small individual employers with from three to ten men, and almost all hand work, to corporate enterprises, employing hundreds of men, manufacturing almost wholly by machine. Twenty-five years ago when jewelry was produced almost entirely by hand by the small capitalist with several men, the craft was a prosperous one; skilled workmen were in demand; it was, compared with to-day, a very easy matter for the wage worker to become an employer himself. In fact, so good was the trade considered that mothers would often bring their boys and apprentice them to an employer from three to five years and probably pay him \$75 or \$100 to learn the trade; for in those days the trade required skill.

This condition has been entirely changed by the invention of labor-saving machines, which necessitated the concentration of capital. The small manufacturers have almost all been forced out of business, because they cannot compete with the great industries in the East. Skilled men are, as a rule, no longer required. There is no longer a chance for the employee to become an employer. The so-called middlemen, especially the jobbers, have almost all disappeared. Those who read the magazines have doubtless noticed the page ads. of jewelry manufacturers sending fine catalogues and selling from factory to purchaser direct. But this is not the only way the middle class in the jewelry industry is being crushed. Any man who has a fairly good reputation and a fair knowledge of jewelry, can go to the capitalist and he will give him a stock and start him in business, he to receive a percentage of what he sells; in short, he is the factory's agent. It may surprise some to know, but nevertheless it is a fact that almost half the

stores in our large cities are run in this manner.

Now we come to those in whom we are most interested—the wage earners in the jewelry industry. Caused by badly ventilated shops and worse lights, a more sickly, round-shouldered looking lot of slaves would be hard to find. Wages are low and work scarce. The busy time is during the fall and winter. In the spring and summer over half the men are laid off, and the wages received while at work are not enough to tide one over the idle months unless you live on crackers and water. Skilled workers being no longer in demand, women have, of course, in the natural process of evolution from hand to machine, invaded the shop, and compete along with the other toilers. Many factories have a system that is operated as follows:

As soon as a man finishes a job his time stops, but he is compelled to stay in the shop until he receives more work, though there may be (as often happens) an interval of an hour between the two jobs. It is a frequent occurrence for the workers to be in a shop nine hours and only receive pay for four. During these intervals you are supposed to furnish materials and make drills, etc., for your own use, but when the worker is discharged, quits or dies, the law allows the capitalist employer (as was decided in a test case) to keep the tools, etc., which the wage earner has made with raw material which he has wrought and fashioned in his own time.

The jewelers have a union, though it is not very strong. Its principal objects seem to be picnicking and baseball playing in the summer and bowling in the winter. A short time ago a certain large factory put its men on the piece-work system. When the capitalist saw they had reached their highest productivity powers a return to the daily wage was made at a reduction on the former wage and the workers were forced to keep up the high average made during the piece-work system. What did the union do? It entered a mild protest. That was all. They were seemingly too busy arranging a baseball match between the married and single men to bother with such trivial matters. But the jewelers, with the rest of the Working Class, are awakening, and there is light ahead.

C. J. B.

America's Food Poisoners

BY PAUL PIERCE.

Editor of "What To Eat" and Superintendent of Food Exhibits, St. Louis Exposition.

[Reproduced from "Public Opinion," of April 1.]

America has become notorious among the nations of the world for the enormity and variety of her food adulterations. Germany and other nations have been forced to go to considerable precaution and extra expense in protecting their people against dangerous importations from this country. However, it used to be that those same nations themselves would take advantage of our lenient food laws and their lax enforcement and ship to us food products that would be prohibited in their own countries. Thus America became the market-place of the civilized world for cast-off, reheated, and adulterated provisions. But the American manufacturer—most skilled in this kind of counterfeiting—grew envious of the other reapers from the bounding harvest and sought their exclusion from the field. So in 1903 he secured the passage of a law prohibiting the importation of adulterated and misbranded food. This leaves him in almost sole possession of the adulterant's elysium, his felicity scarcely restrained by law or foreign competition.

Not only does the American manufacturer prepare bogus goods especially for the home market, but the many cargoes shipped abroad and rejected because of inferior quality are returned and easily marketed in this country. It is no trouble to sell anything in America if the price is marked low enough.

Adulteration is practiced in the manufacture of edibles, because it greatly lessens the cost of production. The head of one big American manufactory admitted to a food commissioner, that if he were forced to discontinue the use of adulterants it would add \$10,000 to his monthly expenses. This means a saving to one manufacturer alone of \$120,000 a year through his ability to make a certain food stuff resemble that which it is not. Food adulteration, it is estimated, costs the United States more than \$575,000,000 annually.

The reason for the great saving to the manufacturer through adulteration is that inferior raw products and substitute products cost less than others. And then the American manufacturer has lately become wonderfully skilled in the "art" he terms "commercial economy". This "commercial economy" is practiced now in the manufacture of all kinds of food products. In the traffic in vegetables and fruits, for instance, the best specimens are placed on the market and sold to the consumer in their natural state. The inferior qualities go to the factory and are made into products of various grades, the lowest of which are produced from the residue of the others, chemically treated. Now under existing condition of things in America it would work a great financial hardship on the manufacturer to force him to pay the price demanded for the best quality of raw products—the kind that are sold to the public first hand—and it would work a still greater financial hardship on him if the residue of his factory had to be thrown into the waste heap as it was before the manufacturer learned the "art" of chemical treatment which converts the residue into cash.

No part of the raw product now goes to waste in the American factory. It is openly boasted by the Chicago packer that nothing of the hog escapes but the squeal. So it might be said of the canner that nothing escapes of the fruit or vegetables but the smell. In assorting the farm produce in the factory, there is found must that is good and much that is bad. But no matter how bad it may be there is use for it as material for the manufacture of some product or other. No matter how tainted it may have become before or after shipment to the factory, it is never so bad that it can not to be made into some comestible which the manufacturer deems fit to be eaten by some class of America's population.

OUR "ECONOMICAL" MANUFACTURERS.

In selecting the material for the best grades of canned fruits, it is necessary for the employee to remove the peels and cores of the various fruits and also all the decomposed and worm-eaten spots. These peels and cores and worm-eaten spots—worms included—go together with all the spoiled fruit of apples, pears, peaches, and every other kind, are dumped together and made into a general pulp. From this pulp, made of the refuse of all kinds of fruits, is turned out a marvelous variety of different brands of highly colored and tempting-looking bottled and canned goods. From this same pulp-conglomeration is made "pure apple jelly," "pure currant jelly," "pure plum and quince jellies and jams, apple butter, and no end of different

kinds of preserves and pie material. It makes little difference as to the appearance and taste of the pulp or principal ingredient. The flavorings and chemicals will make up for all former deficiencies in appearance or lack of resemblance to the fruit it is supposed to represent.

I mention fruits just by way of illustration; the same conditions are true in the manufacture of goods of all other classes. The residue is always made into marketable adulterations, if not by the factory that turns out high-class brands, then by an associate factory given another name for the purpose of protecting the name of the actual manufacturer. Some of the big packing houses collaborate with lower-grade houses, supposedly run by other firms, that utilize all the stock rejected by the big firms, and market, all inferior products cast off by the firms that are so cautious of their reputation. Worn out horses and mules, and those crippled or otherwise injured so as to incapacitate them for service as beasts of burden, have been butchered and the meat served in restaurants and on free lunch counters as roast beef, corned beef, beef stew, etc. Hoofs of horses and cattle are not alone for the manufacture of glues and mucilage, but often for making a vicious substance, which, it is claimed, is of lower grades of gelatines and jellies. An enormous amount of cheap jelly is made in Chicago from souse pigs' feet and other meats, glucose, and fruit refuse chemically treated and given the names of different fruits. Dr. Leon S. Walters, expert in food chemistry, recently said that hogs' livers were dried, baked, powdered, and mixed with chicory and coffee essence and sold as ground coffee.

But even the residue of the factories is not sufficient to appease the seeming hunger for the lower-grade foods. It is a fact that pick-ups from the city streets, the cast-off products from big commission houses and the gleanings from the sewers are often employed in produce manufacture under America's remarkable system of "commercial economy". Even sea-weed is brought into use to supply the demand. From sea-moss is made a gelatinous substance known as aga-aga. Mixed with a small amount of pulp from castaway fruit, a little starch and gelatine, it is dyed and flavored to resemble different kinds of fruit products, and is labeled strawberry, cranberry, raspberry, apple, quince, etc. Old homes from the alleys are ground into dust, which is utilized principally as a fertilizer, but sometimes is mixed with flour. It has been claimed that leather from old boots and shoes gathered from the street and scrap-piles is chemically treated, mixed with chicory, ground, and made into a clear imitation of coffee, the kind that is usually drunk by sailors and workmen in logging camps. More and more it is becoming so that nearly every thing thrown into the streets and alleys of American cities is turned into foods.

Foods made from these loathsome trashes are, of course, not conducive to longevity nor healthful constitutions; but the danger is not so much in these as in the ingredients used in giving them the appearance of legitimate goods. Such powerful sweets as saccharine, possessing three hundred times the sweetening strength of sugar, glucose, and potent chemicals and colorings, are employed in making these adulterations possible and exceedingly profitable.

THE FAVORITE POISONS.

Of the colorings and chemicals used, the most poisonous include aniline, beta-naphthol, and nearly all coal-tar dyes, arsenic, lead, oil, wood alcohol, ethers, aluminum compounds, citric acid, zinc, sulphate of copper, fusel oil, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, fluorides, and copper salts. Included in the list of other more or less injurious substances employed in the adulterations are: Ammonia, benzoic acid, borax, alum, sodium sulphite, pumice-stone, turpentine, petroleum, cologne, grape pomace, bone-dust, sandstone, aluminum salts, oils of citronella, lemon frass, terra alba, distilled oil of limes, barytes, etc. So great has become the demand for some of the most poisonous of the chemicals named, that extensive manufacturing concerns are engaged exclusively in their production for use in foods alone. For instance, the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, used in coloring and preserving food products has become one of the biggest enterprises in America.

With it is the studied effort of the manufacturer to avoid using chemicals in amounts large enough to produce any immediate deleterious effects on the consumer, the dangerous nature of the drugs he employs precludes imitability success, and there have been many serious consequences which, in some instances have caused the manufacturers to become involved in the courts.

In a Chicago newspaper of March 8, an editorial comments on the death of a man in a small town of Illinois who

died from consuming lemon extract containing wood alcohol. The poison in this instance might never have been discovered, but the suspicions of the attending physician were aroused by the fact that the man was attacked with blindness before death. As this is a symptom of wood alcohol poisoning, an examination was made which revealed the true cause of the mortality.

KILLED AND INJURED.

George Ruseberg, of Greenberg, Ky., died a few days ago from the effect of drinking whiskey containing wood alcohol.

The whole country was excited when the newspaper reports told of how wood alcohol causes the death of many persons of New York's west side, the poison being consumed in whiskey.

Dr. W. D. Ligello, chief of the Division of Foods, United States Bureau of Chemistry, relates an incident of hundreds of deaths being caused by beer manufactured from glucose in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid was used from arsenic-bearing mineral had been employed.

The two-year-old child of Frank Krob, living near Iowa City, Iowa, is dead from consuming an overdose of butter color.

Food Commissioner Ladd, in his recent speech before the canners' convention, tells of the death of a child that was poisoned with coal-tar dye used for coloring butter, and says: "One lady student in my laboratory was made sick by eating candy which contained no other constituent that could be classed as harmful aside from the coal-tar dye."

A child died in Wimbledon, N. D., from eating candy colored with coal-tar dye. A similar case is reported from Jamestown, in the same state, only the child was saved by timely treatment by a physician.

The child of Charles Fargo, living near Geneva, Illinois, became ill from eating butter color, and was saved from death only by the earnest effort of Dr. R. F. Scott. The little girl was ill for a week afterward.

An official bulletin issued by the Iowa Health Board relates a fatality to a baby from eating analine dye.

John C. Puetz, of Hinsdale, Illinois, recently witnessed a serious case of illness of a man from the poisonous effect of coal-tar dye.

Attorney Jay D. Miller, of Geneva, Ill., relates an occurrence wherein a food commissioner, while experimenting on himself, drank a teaspoonful of raw butter color, and as a result became dangerously ill, requiring the services of two physicians for two hours to revive him.

Members of Dr. Wiley's poison squad who consumed extra large amounts of borax in their food were severely afflicted with grippe. Prior to the serious illness the borax produced languor, nausea, and general incapacity for work. Formaldehyde in milk caused the wholesale poisoning of babies in Chicago not long ago. New York and other cities have also experienced the fatal consequences of this adulterant. In recent experiments a teaspoonful of well known brand of butter color administered to a kitten caused its instant death. A somewhat larger dose caused a healthy tomcat weighing ten pounds to die in a few seconds. In another experiment a number of guinea-pigs were killed by the same poison. As an argument against the use of this American preservative and coloring in Germany it was given dogs in rather large doses with fatal results. These are only a few of the cases of poisoning to which my attention has been attracted recently and which I now recall from memory. Probably any food commissioner of any considerable attention to food adulterations can easily relate as many more that have come under his observation in as short a time.

Many adulterants that may not have any immediately perceptible effect on the healthy adult in quantities used are especially dangerous to invalids and children. Among these might be mentioned formaldehyde, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, borax, and boric acid, sulphites, and sulphurous acid and fluorides. Often the adult's stomach has become callous from the long practice in dealing with poisons, and he is consequently immune to a chemical that would cause instant death to a child, or other person not accustomed to them. Dr. J. M. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, estimates that sixty-five per cent. of the total infantile deaths of America are the result of bad feeding and poisons administered in impure foods. More than seven hundred thousand infants died in the United States last year. If Dr. Hurty's estimate is correct, and I believe it is, an army of four hundred and fifty-five thousand babies was murdered last year by food adulterations.

POISON-HARDENED AMERICANS.

Residents of Germany and other nations whose inhabitants eat comparative-

ly pure food have often become violently ill and died in this country from eating American-made foods that seemed to have no visible effect on the poisoned American. Sudden deaths from food poisoning that have sometimes caused the manufacturer to become implicated are always the result of bungling on the manufacturer's part and are regarded as inexcusable business negligence. When the chemicals cause a slow death, however, or superinduce other diseases, or otherwise produce general debility, there is no evidence against the manufacturer and he is in no danger. In such cases of poisoning the ailment is usually ascribed to other causes, and probably the victim is said to have died of nervous ailment or pneumonia, or appendicitis, or some stomach or kidney or bowel trouble. Many of the cases of sudden death from alleged heart failure are undoubtedly due to an overdose of some injurious coloring or preservative the deceased had consumed in his food. All prevalent adulterations are especially conducive to nervousness.

The danger from the use of adulteration in foods has become greater of late from the fact that even the adulterants are being adulterated. Thus because of the varying strength of the adulteration the manufacturer is unable to gauge with sufficient accuracy the quantity necessary for the falsification of the food. Another serious danger has risen from the fact that the manufacturer of the adulterants, not content with the big trade obtained from the food manufacturer, has succeeded in drumming up a trade with jobbers and retailers and chefs and farmers' wives.

And now the chemicals, once regarded as the manufacturer's secrets, may be found in the rear rooms of the butcher shops, on the grocer's shelves, in the chef's pantry, and in the kitchens of nearly every farmer's wife in the United States. First the manufacturer gives the product a chemical bath or injection; then the jobber may subject it to a similar treatment; next the retailer, finding the goods deteriorating, may revivify them with still another dose of the drugs to make them marketable; finally the cook, to make the products keep fresh overnight, may administer another treatment. Consequently, as things are now, the foods may be subjected to a triple or quadruple treatment of chemicals, and may have a pretty fair dose of poisons in them by the time they are served on the table.

The manufacturer usually employs skilled chemists who have an accurate knowledge of just how much of the chemical to use to avoid immediate or outward indication of poisoning on the part of the consumer. The jobber, the retailer, and the butcher, however, are usually men of little scientific knowledge; they employ no chemists, and they know little of the nature of the chemicals or of the quantity they can safely use, nor have they any way of determining how much of the chemical has already been introduced into the foods. Therefore, the use of chemicals in their hands becomes a danger that menaces the public with serious affliction.

Of the chemicals in general use in the preservation of food, coal-tar dyes are among the most common and the most dangerous, as is shown by experiments and by the deaths caused from their consumption, some of which I have already mentioned. There is no American who has not eaten these dyes; none who has not felt their injurious effects. The baby eats the dye in candy, the child in butter, jams and preserves, and soda-fountain beverages; the grown person in coffee, butter, jellies, sauces, canned goods, and nearly all kinds of soft and hard drinks. It would be a difficult undertaking to find a pound of butter on the market not colored with coal-tar dye. Catsups, the most adulterated of foods, are frequently made entirely from pumpkin or from tomato pulp colored with the dye. It is this that gives the rich red appearance to the sauce. It is used in all cheap grades and some high grades of preserves, canned goods, soups, jams, etc. Nearly all colored candy contains it. In fact, the candy trust is the principal patron of the big aniline and coal-tar dye corporation.

In a bottle of catsup recently purchased in New York was found enough aniline dye to color sixty-four square inches of white nun's veiling. A small jar of a concoction labeled "plum jelly" yielded enough coal-tar dye to solidify color two hundred and fifty-six square inches of white cloth. In the bureau of chemistry are kept a number of large pieces of cloth dyed from the different colorings extracted from cans and bottles of food products. Similar pieces of cloth dyed from canned and bottled products were exhibited at the World's Fair. Sheets of wool and silk five feet square have been dyed with the artificial coloring found in a small

quantity of strawberry syrups, catsups, jellies, and port wines. Most of the soda-fountain beverages are made almost entirely of coal-tar dye, acids, and artificial flavors without containing the smallest particles of the fruits for which they are named.

ARSENIC AS DAILY FOOD.

The poisonous effects of such adulterants as arsenic and wood alcohol are so well known that no one will doubt their fatal action on the human system. Arsenic in food and drinks in limited quantities may have the effect of causing the consumer to appear usually healthy for a time and to apparently gain flesh, but the seeming flesh is bloatedness and an indication that the person is being slowly poisoned. Unscrupulous horse-traders fatten horses with arsenic for the purpose of selling them. After the arsenic diet is discontinued and the horse loses its flesh, nothing can recuperate the animal's health, and it slowly dies. Not only is arsenic itself widely used as a food adulterant, but it has become a leading element in the new practice of adulterating other adulterants. Coal-tar dye, although previously regarded as a deadly poison, is now made more effective as a preservative and more poisonous by the insertion of arsenic. It is often used in the manufacture of glucose, and saccharine and other sweets. The bureau of chemistry, realizing the danger of arsenic as an adulterant, advises against the use of all aniline dyes containing the poisonous metal.

Wood alcohol is another well known poison that has proved a boon to the effective and difficult to detect, though exceedingly injurious as an ingredient. It is used in the manufacture of cheap flavoring extracts, especially in lemon. In distilled liquors it is frequently used as a substitute for grain alcohol. Many persons who have died from drinking whiskey were poisoned by the unconscious consumption of this deadly distillation. The large number of deaths from whiskey—probably the greatest of earth's life destroyers—is not so much from the baneful influence of the whiskey itself as from the poison it contains. Fusel oil in whiskey is a deadly poison, and will kill any person who consumes enough of it. It is present in nearly all whiskeys, some containing much more than others. It is this and heading oil and wood alcohol that always bring to an untimely end any person who drinks whiskey habitually or excessively. To tell how some whiskeys are made would be to disgust the reader.

Salicylic acid is another slow poison that often seems to augment the health of the consumer temporarily, but ultimately causes death. This poison is administered in beer, wines, cider, etc. It is also used as a preservative in falsifying canned goods produced from pulp skins, factory refuse, starch paste, etc. Sulphate of copper is such a powerful irritant that physicians have long since discontinued its use internally. Food adulterators, however, use it freely as a coloring matter in green vegetables.

"EMBALMED PRODUCTS."

Canned goods are in many cases purely embalmed products. In a pall of cheap jelly may be found enough acid to eat a hole in a person's hand. Citric acid employed to give to repugnant liquids—the drain of fruit factories—the flavor and appearance of apple cider. Copper is used in coloring canned peas. It is prohibited in France and Germany, but is abundantly present in cans of this country. Zinc, no less poisonous, is often used in the place of copper. Sulphurous and salicylic acid are used in preserving and counterfeiting bogus wines made from the fermentation of dregs of grapes, after adding sugar and water. A large amount of brandies and whiskeys are made entirely by coloring cognac or neutral spirits, using glucose or saccharine for sugar. Nearly all of the brandies are made from refuse wine by distilling the cast-away wine that had been spoiled in the fermentation of grape pomace or refuse and adding sugar and water. Olive oil is adulterated with peanut, sesame, and cottonseed oil. Most of it is made entirely from cottonseed oil. Pumice stone, alum, ammonia, and starch are the adulterants usually found in baking powders. Hot bread made from ammonia baking powders often smells of this disgusting adulterant, the repugnant qualities of which any person will realize who will consult the dictionary and learn its origin. Many foreign substances, including sandstones, olivestones, coconut-shells, etc., can be found in almost any ground spice purchased by the housewife. Sulphurous acid is used in bleaching dried apples and in adulterating wines and beers. Cochineal is employed in preserved berries and fruits. Prunes are soaked in glycerine to fill them out and make the mlook fresh. Saccharine, the pow-

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erful, irritating sweetening, often containing arsenic, is the sweetening element in much of the candy on the market. Foreign governments prohibit its use. Terra alba, barytes, tale, and other deleterious mineral substances and poisons are also found in candy. It tastes sweet and the child likes it.

Borax and boric acid as preservatives are subjects of much discussion as to their safety. Germany prohibits the importation of meats from this country cured with borax, under the method in common use here. Borax in limited amounts is apparently a comparatively safe and very valuable preservative, probably no more harmful than salt. In excessive amounts it is dangerous, as has been demonstrated by Dr. Wiley's poison tests and by cases of serious illness resulting from its use. Its greater danger lies in its remarkable power of apparently renovating products that are spoiled and tarnished and in fact that it is tasteless. Sprinkled or poured over decaying meats it will almost immediately redden them and make them look like fresh. When meat is subjected to an overdose of salt its presence is easily detected. In that borax is tasteless the consumer has no way of telling how much of it he is consuming in his diet. It is the principal ingredient used in the preserving of all kinds of meats, fish, milk, and other products used, cured and marketed in their fresh or raw state. The packer, the jobber, the grocer, the butcher, and the chef employ it. Visit a fish or oyster packing house on the coast, and you will discover why the flavor of the oyster is so often entirely wanting. Half a barrel of the preserving power may be found in the corner of every fish-house for dosing shucked oysters and boxes of fish. Fish and meats may be kept in a seemingly fresh condition for an indefinite period of time by the use of borax or boric acid. As a result of the poison squad experiments with borax, W. D. Bigelow, chief of the bureau of foods, United States Bureau of Chemistry, says: "Four grams of borax a day is regarded as the limit beyond which no normal man can go. As a matter of fact he can not long continue to absorb three grams a day."

Professor E. T. Ladd, food commissioner of North Dakota, in speaking of the results of a personal investigation conducted by him, thus relates his discoveries: "The amount of borax or boric acid employed in meats varied to a considerable extent, and expressed in terms of boric acid in sausages and Ham-burger steak would probably range from five grains to forty-five grains per pound, while the medical dose is from five to nine grains per day. The use of these chemicals is not confined to local butchers. Scarcely a ham could be found that did not contain borax. In the dried beef, boric acid or borax is a common ingredient."

Thus it is plainly apparent that under existing conditions some foreign sub-

stance is contained in nearly every article of food we eat. The result is that when we have consumed a meal's victuals we have gathered into our stomachs a conglomeration of chemicals of different natures that may produce varied effects on the human system. In fact, it has been demonstrated by chemists that the ordinary person in his three meals a day eats thirty-five full doses of chemicals or more than fourteen thousand doses a year. James H. Shepherd, professor of chemistry in the South Dakota Agricultural College, estimates the amount of colorings and preservatives that one person may consume at forty doses a day.

Mixing of these poisons in the stomach may be attended with serious results. Sometimes the mingling of two moderate poisons produces a deadly poison. In fact chemicals that are harmless in their natural state may be so blended as to become exceedingly poisonous.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS CARELESS OF LIVES.

"Why are these food frauds permitted to continue?" I shall tell more about this in succeeding issues. Suffice it now to say that the food manufacturer wields a most powerful influence in American politics. Not the Standard Oil nor the Steel Trust nor the railroads of the country control so much capital as he. He is less careful with lives than the railroads or the steel foundries because the chances of detecting him are so meager. When a person is killed by a train it is no trouble to place the blame on the railroad or some of its employees. When a person dies from gradual decline of health, from eating poisoned food, it is impossible to fix the blame on any particular food manufacturer. All have contributed their quota to causing his death. If an individual should take the life or injure the health of another by placing poison in his food, the action would be regarded as a violation of the law. A man who counterfeits a dollar is considered a criminal, and at least would be excluded from good society. The man who counterfeits foods is ranked among our millionaire social leaders. Law has been likened to a spider's web that catches the little things that are not heavy enough to fall through.

No other field in America produces such a veritable crop of millionaires as does the adulterated food manufacturing enterprise. It would work a great hardship on the manufacturers to force them to stop using poison in foods. They tell us it would. They would not make near the profits they do now, and while it is deplorable that their system of "commercial economy" is causing such a harvest of death among us and killing our little babies at the rate of nearly a half million a year, perhaps we ought to be content in our patriotic zeal for American customs and in our pride over the fame America is gaining because of the vast wealth of her commercial institutions and her multi-million-

PHILANTHROPY

AND LABOR LEGISLATION.

If every separate layer of the proletariat had been left to its own unaided efforts, the uplifting process among them would have begun later, and been much slower and painful than it was in fact. Without outside aid, many a layer of the proletariat, that now occupies an honorable position, may not have been at all able to overcome the difficulties, which are inherent in all beginnings, and, accordingly, also to the beginning of that process of uplifting the proletariat from the swamp into which it was cast by the development of capitalism. That aid came from many an upper social rank—from the upper ranks of the working proletariat as well as from the property-holding classes. The latter of these was of no slight value in the early days of capitalist large production.

During the Middle Ages, and during the early days of our own history, poverty was so slight that public (mainly religious) and private benevolence sufficed to deal with it. It presented no problem for the solution of society; in so far as it gave occasion to reflection, it was only the subject of pious contemplation; it was looked upon as a visitation from heaven, intended either to punish the wicked, or try the godly; to the rich it was the opportunity to exercise their virtue.

As, however, with the increment of the capitalist system among the unemployed increased, and poverty assumed stupendous proportions, the phenomenon of a large pauper class, that was as novel as it was dangerous, drew upon it the attention of all thoughtful and kindly disposed people. Our primitive means for the distribution of charity proved inadequate. To care for all the poor was soon felt to be a work that exceeded greatly the powers of the community. Then there arose in our midst a new problem: HOW TO ABOLISH POVERTY? A great variety of solutions was offered, according to the enlightenment and the humanity or inhumanity of the sources from which they proceeded. These proposals ran all the way from the Westminster, N. Y., plan of drowning the poor, up to the elaborate plans of our communistic colonies. The latter found great applause among people of elegant leisure; but their inadequacy revealed itself promptly. Poverty spread apace; the capitalist system ground the people down to proletarian by the thousands; and every proletarian swelled the volume of poverty.

By degrees, however, the question of poverty put on a new aspect. The capitalist system of production took rapid strides, until it became the ruling one in the country. In proportion as this evolution proceeded, the problem of poverty ceased to exist for the thinkers in the ranks of the capitalist class. Capitalist production rests upon the proletariat; to put an end to the latter were to render the former impossible. Colossal poverty is the foundation of colossal wealth; he who would eliminate the poverty of the masses assails the wealth of the few; who ever attempts to remedy the poverty of the workers, assails the existing rights of property, is pronounced a "destructionist," and is howled down as an enemy of "Law and Order."

True enough, neither fear nor compassion has ceased, under this changed aspect of things, to be felt among capitalist circles and to tell in favor of the proletariat; poverty is by them felt to be a source of danger to the whole social fabric; it breeds famine, pestilence and crime. Accordingly, a few of the more clear-headed and more humane among the ruling classes are willing to do something for the proletariat; but to the bulk of these, who neither dare nor can afford to break with their class, the problem can no longer be the ABOLITION, but only the ALLEVIATION of poverty. To abolish poverty were to abolish the proletariat, and that is not their purpose. The proletariat is to continue, able to work and satisfied with its condition. This is the extent to which capitalist philanthropy goes.

Of course, within these bounds philanthropy can manifest itself in manifold ways. Most of its methods are either wholly useless, or at best able only to afford passing aid to the isolated cases. As, however, during the first decades of our century, capitalist large production made its entry in England, at first in the textile industries, and was there accompanied with all the horrors which it alone is able to bring on, the clearest heads among the philanthropists arrived at the conviction that there was but one thing able to check the complete destruction of the workers in these industries, to wit: State law for the protection of the workers, at least for the protection

of the most defenseless among them—children and women.

The capitalists engaged in large production did not yet, at that time, constitute the ruling portion of the capitalist class as they do to-day, and as they do here. Many economic as well as political interests among the non-capitalist classes, especially the landlord class, took sides in favor of limiting the powers of the large capitalists over their workmen. The movement in this direction was successful. It was supported by the consideration that, unless this power of the large capitalists was checked, the foundation of English industry, i. e., the working class, would perish, a consideration that could not fail to influence every member of the ruling class intelligent enough to see further than his own immediate interests; and, furthermore, it was also supported by a few large capitalists who possessed sufficient means to adapt themselves to the proposed laws, and who realized that their less wealthy competitors would thereby be ruined. All this notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the working class itself set in motion a powerful movement in favor of factory laws, it took a hard fight to obtain the first timid factory laws, and subsequently to extend them.

Nevertheless, slight though those first conquests were, they were enough to awaken out of their lethargy those ranks of the proletariat in whose behalf they were passed, and to set in motion the tendencies that were to improve their social standing. Indeed, even before the movement could yet record any victory whatever, the struggle to gain it was enough to reveal to the proletarians how important, how necessary, they were, and that they wielded a great power. Already these early struggles shook them up, imparted to them a sense of self-consciousness and self-respect, put an end to their despair, and set up before them a goal beyond the immediate future.

Another and highly important means to improve the condition of the working class are the public schools. Their importance cannot be over-estimated. Nevertheless, their effect in the direction of abolishing the proletariat as a class is inferior to that of thorough-going factory laws.

The more fully the capitalist system develops, the more large production crowds out inferior forms of production or causes them to change their character, all the more important becomes the strengthening of factory and kindred laws, and their extension not only to all the branches of large industries, but also to those of small production and even of agriculture. But in the same measure as the importance of these laws grows, grows also the influence of the large capitalists in modern society; the non-capitalist but property-holding classes—landlords, small producers, etc.—become infected with capitalist modes of thought and the thinkers and statesmen of capitalist rank who formerly were its luminaries soon sink to the level of "gougers" and "bruisers" of their class, ready to do its dirty work and to oppose tooth and nail everything that threatens its immediate interests.

The devastation of its own working people by capitalist production is so shocking that only the most shameless and greedy capitalist dare to refuse a certain degree of statutory protection to labor. But for some important labor law, the eight-hour day, for instance, which is to-day equivalent to the ten-hour day of forty years ago in England, and which would do something more than afford some slight relief, there will be found but very few supporters among the class of the property-holders. Capitalist philanthropy becomes ever more bashful; it leaves more and more to the workers themselves the conduct of the struggle for their protection. The modern universal struggle for the eight-hour day bears a very different aspect from the struggle that was carried on in England fifty years ago for the ten-hour day; the property-holding politicians who advocate it are not moved by philanthropy, but because they are pushed to it by their constituents, the workmen. The struggle for labor legislation is becoming more and more a class struggle between proletarians and capitalists. On the continent of Europe, and here in the United States, where the struggle for labor laws commenced much later than in England, it bore this character from the start. The proletariat has nothing more to hope from the property-holding class in its endeavors to uplift itself. It now depends wholly upon its own efforts.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

A "Volkszeitung" "Socialist" Helps Organizer Katz to Drive Home Some Truths.

New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.—Since my last report I held three meetings in Queens county, the first in Astoria, the second in Long Island City, the last in Jamaica. The first was a failure (the weather was bad and there was no audience), the second meeting, held at Arlington Hall, was attended by thirty men and several signed the application for a charter, and two subscribed to the Weekly People. Some names were also secured for trial subscriptions. The last meeting was the best, being attended by a number of Social Democrats, among them a genuine Volkszeitung Kang, who, by his "gonsekvent reasoning," helped me greatly to drive home the points made. This Kang evidently is one of those who have the fixed idea that all that is necessary to understand the Socialist movement is to be born in Ruetzbuttel, near Hamburg, and that the English speaking workman will never know enough to be "gonsekvent" Socialists.

This is how he helped me to show that what I said to the audience about the Volkszeitung and its followers was true. I showed the audience how, under capitalism, the worker receives an ever smaller share of the wealth produced by him; how wages have been reduced, etc.; how the old trades unions, officered by men who are on the pay roll of the capitalists, have been led from defeat to defeat, one craft scabbing it upon the other, and also pointed out the necessity of organizing the working class in real unions such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. But our "friend," with the Volkszeitung in his pocket, with fear in his heart (that some of his fellow-members may get unto him and his Volkszeitung), and with nothing but conceit in his head—asked for the floor, which was given. He then made the following mess out of his defense of his party:

"We should not oppose the trades union movement because the trades unions have raised the wages of the working class."

After having devoted some time on the necessity of organizing the working class on the economic field into bona-fide unions, and after having shown with facts and figures, compiled, not by any member of the Socialist Labor Party, but by representatives of capitalism itself, that wages have gone down, but that the price of the things which the working class needs, in order to live, have gone up; this man who claims to be a Socialist says: "That we should not oppose the trades union movement; that it has raised wages." Thereupon, I asked all present if my remarks created the impression that the Socialist Labor Party opposed unions that could better the condition of the working class? The unanimous answer was: "No." I then asked if those present agreed with the Volkszeitungite, that wages have been raised by the unions; the answer again was a unanimous "No." This proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that when I described the Volkszeitungite element as ignorant and vicious, full of conceit and jingoism, that I had spoken the truth.

The organizer of Local Queens County, who is also a member of the Social Democratic party state committee, was present at the meeting.

He informed me that he is watching the "Explosions" in the Daily People, of which he is a reader.

I have handed an application for a charter of the Socialist Labor Party to the secretary, signed by the ten workmen. The next meeting of this Section will meet at Bitch's residence, in Dutchkills, and as I expect to be too far out of town to be there, I wish a member of the S. E. C. would attend that meeting to perfect the organization. I expect a few more to join when that meeting is held, who promised they would do so, but were prevented from attending the meetings so far held so that they may organize the Section in two branches, one to meet at Long Island City, the other at Jamaica or Ozone Park.

While it took up a good deal of my time to accomplish something in Queens County, it seemed to me that having once started there it would be best to at least organize a Section. I believe it to be more difficult to bring about an organization there than it will be in the towns further away, both for the Alliance and the Party.

I speak in Port Richmond to-morrow, April 1. An admission of ten cents will be charged there. Friday, April 5, there is to be a meeting in Yonkers, where the Section and the Alliance have made arrangements. They will also charge ten cents admission, and the organizer of Westchester County writes me that they expect to sell 200 tickets.

Yours fraternally,

R. Katz.

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party member alike.]

From N. Malmberg, Member Socialist Labor Party.

New York, March 6.—The below was published in the 10th of February number of "Arbetaren" and although since then a couple of writers in The People, especially Comrade Held, have brought forth some points similar to mine, I prefer to give the translation in full.

At the Socialist Labor Party convention about five years ago, a resolution was passed forbidding Party members to hold office in the pure and simple unions. This was done mainly to show contempt for, and to draw the workers' attention to, the double game and treachery of the leaders. That neither the Party nor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should gain numerically by such open warfare was plain to most everyone, yet, though the Socialist Labor Party has come "bleeding" out of the elections, this fearless attack has resulted in breaking the enemy's ranks. The dissatisfaction that exists within the pure and simple movement has, through the impulse received from the outside, become ripe and open dissatisfaction with the old form of trades unionism is now heard from all quarters. The "boring from within," aided by the "boring from without," has taken the right direction. When, consequently, the real agitational success of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is to be found in a general opposition to the outworn form of trade unionism, then it would be an unexcusable error, an upheaval against the old form being in progress, should we so haughtily and airily, as the first contributor Arthur Prussak, advocates, ignore that which the Socialist Labor Party so earnestly and at such a cost has tried to foster.

The objectionable point in the manifesto is apparently this clause: "It shall be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation of any political party." Most of the writers so far have considered this a contradiction to the otherwise undeniably clear position of the manifesto. However, this is not necessarily a contradiction. Clubs and societies exist standing on the Socialist Labor Party viewpoint, but which, most often for agitational reasons, are not affiliated with the party. Moreover, about two years ago a discussion took place in The People whether the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance ought not to be separated from the party, but no one would scarcely insist that if the present affiliation had been dissolved, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance would necessarily have to abandon its class-conscious position, or that it would have been illogical and contradictory for it to continue to agitate for the Socialist Labor Party.

Some of the writers hold that delegates should be sent with ironclad instructions that if the new organization does not endorse the Socialist Labor Party, they should leave the convention. This, no doubt, is the "burning question" for us to discuss: Whether the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be dissolved into the proposed organization if the convention holds to the point that "The organization shall not affiliate with any political party." My idea is that, even if it would be possible for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance delegates to secure such an endorsement, it would be useless. The ranks perceived standing behind the proposed organization are not as yet ripe to uphold Socialist Labor Party principles as those principles ought to be upheld by one known to stand within the ranks.

"Let them, then, alone come who are ripe," you may answer. All those who have had practical experience with the economic movement know that in order for it to succeed it takes something different

From P. E. De Lee, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Troy, March 9.—I wish to state that the letter from Louis Van Loon, published in the Daily People of this date, ex-

GOMPERS GETS BLACK EYE.

Brocton Laborers' Union to Help Western Miners Despite His Ukase.

Brocton, April 4.—W. D. Dwyer, secretary of the Laborers' Union, has mailed a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to a communication sent by him to the Laborers' Union asking that no further donations be made to Western Federation of Miners, on account of differences between the two bodies. The letter was authorized by the Laborers' Union, and was as follows:

"Brocton, Mass., March 31, 1905.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—I am instructed by Laborers' Union 9105, of

ferent from most any other kind of organization. For example, one belongs to a Socialist organization to propagate its ideas and work for the final victory of the working class and as long as those ideas are spreading, one is satisfied to work and give it pecuniary aid. On the other hand, one belongs to a trades organization in order to get economic assistance against the employers, and that union which fails to give such assistance has failed to fulfill its real mission (no matter how great a propaganda it may do for the final emancipation from wage slavery), and can, therefore, not count on any great adherence from the mass. Consequently, if the proposed organization expects to become successful it must in the near future be able to dominate upon the economic field, because only then can it economically aid its members. However, the existing antipathy against the Socialist Labor Party would if the two were affiliated, be enough to prevent such numbers from joining as are necessary to win the battle against the rival organizations, and it would soon shrink to about the present size of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and become more a political than an economic organization. On the other hand, what is its outlook if organized on the line of the Manifesto?

For my part I do not consider it to be the principal requirement that it commences according to our idea of an ideal organization. The main thing is that it receives enough vitality to overpower all other organizations and simultaneously rests upon such a foundation as not to be overthrown; and is so directed and can so develop that eventually it must melt together with a class-conscious and sound Socialist party, namely the Socialist Labor Party. Does the proposed organization promise such an evolution? It indeed appears so. The principal objections to the pure and simple union is, first, that it shuts out political discussion; second, that it is ruled from above instead of from below, which makes it possible for the leader to betray labor to capital. According to the Manifesto, these two objections will be done away with; and then it seems that by the pressure of evolution, which each year points plainer and plainer in the right direction, and moreover by the educational influence of a political party most of whose members are well grounded in the class struggle, this organization ought to find the right road.

How about the influence of the Social Democratic Party? Its attitude is to stand neutral in the struggle between rival trades unions. That went first rate as long as no open warfare existed between great organizations, but with open warfare, it is plain that the Social Democratic Party's influence is at an end and a near future will, no doubt, pass the sentence upon it.

One more reason may be worth pointing out why the proposed organization should not at once be united with the Socialist Labor Party. The fight that must arise between the pure and simple and the class-conscious organizations will, no doubt, in many places, be such that it will be hard to tell if they are justifiable or not. There must be "scabbing" from all sides, and a fight for life or death. "The end will justify the means," but Solomon in all his wisdom would scarcely wish to be the judge. To "scab" is at the present time crime enough to cause expulsion from the Socialist Labor Party, but let us not try to have to pass upon all the cases with which we would come in contact if the proposed organization should at once be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party. We would then have no time whatever left for propaganda.

II.

prosses my opinion to the letter. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics or withdraw.

this city, to acknowledge receipt of your communication advising us to no longer lend material aid to the Western Federation of Miners. We regret to say that we are so financially situated that a donation to the Colorado sufferers now, while not an impossibility, would be an extravagance on our part.

"When our members get down to work, however, with the coming of our season, we hope to prove practically our sympathy with the suffering and heroic miners, than whom no better body of workmen ever unfurled a flag of revolt against their industrial and political oppressors.

"We regret that the American Federation of Labor deems it wise to train its heavy guns on our brethren in the industrial battlefield, and we consider it more becoming to use all the weapons at our command against the common

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

May 1, 1905.

A RED LETTER DAY

WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS:

One week has past since the call went forth to each of you, to get a subscriber for "WEEKLY PEOPLE RED LETTER DAY."

We doubt not that nearly all have decided to do this much for the Weekly People, in memory of International Labor Day and in tribute to the organization of workmen who have so well earned your co-operation, by their unflinching work in establishing The People, a paper never influenced by capital or graft but always both faithful and alert to the interests of the working class.

If you haven't decided to do it, decide now, and during the next week carry that decision into effect. Be prompt, — be early.

All of you who will send in 3 yearly subscriptions, or that equivalent, along with below blank, we will reward with his or her choice of books, all of these are 50 cent books, interesting and instructive and well bound in cloth:

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"WEEKLY PEOPLE RED LETTER DAY."

MAY 1, 1905.

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TENTH EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

Party and the "Socialist" party?"

De Leon and Hagerty are not alone, but other prominent supporters of the new movement, like Trautmann, of Cincinnati, the secretary of the executive committee, seem to be De Leonized. Trautmann had a letter in "The Worker" last week defending De Leon, insisting on calling him "Comrade Dan De Leon", and it is De Leon's paper which publishes Trautmann's defence of his conduct as editor of the Brewers' Journal.

That De Leon should seek to foment discord in the Socialist Party and at the same time save himself from rapidly approaching oblivion by another of his Trade Union schemes, was to be expected.

That Hagerty, ambitious and sore at being so little recognized, should attempt to pose as the leader of a new movement, may not be surprising. That Trautmann, smarting at the treatment received by the Brewery Workers at the hands of Gompers, should be misled by the furious friendliness of De Leon, can be excused perhaps.

But that some of the best men in the Socialist Party should be found in company discrediting to the Socialist movement and aiming to disrupt the Socialist party, can only be accounted for on the ground of good impulse outrunning good judgment.

Industrial Unionism, although it is bound to come, can hardly come under such leadership. Nobody is so well pleased with the present situation as Sam Gompers, who is writing I-told-you-so editorials, and sending out press dispatches galore, all to show how the Socialist party is the enemy of Organized Labor. It is a sad playing into the hands of De Leon and Gompers. It would hardly have been thought possible that any group in the Socialist party could have pleased Gompers and De Leon at the same time and by the same act. Yet the miracle has happened.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

FRISCO'S ACTIVITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

It is an unthankful task to be a leading light within the "Socialist" party. When Lewis came to this town some two years ago, he informed San Francisco that the Socialist Labor Party was in its last days of existence. Yet to judge from late events it is he, Lewis, that is in his last days of existence as a leading freak, and the Socialist Labor Party, with its San Francisco section is going ahead. Most of this growth is due to the fact that Lewis does not dare to debate the question:—"What is the Difference Between the Socialist Labor

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1376. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the
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Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

You can fool some of the people all of the
time, you can fool all of the people some
of the time, but you can't fool all of the
people all of the time.

—Abraham Lincoln.

NAME THEM!

An article on "America's Food Poison-
ers" by Paul Pierce, in the April 1
issue of "Public Opinion", says too lit-
tle.

The article shows that the manufac-
ture of poisonous comestibles—poisonous
both in point of the poorness of the ma-
terial and of the chemical ingredients
used to deceive—has reached a stupen-
dous degree. It shows that the chemi-
cals do not usually cause instant death;
if they did the fraud would soon cause
alarm; but they cause "slow death," or
superstition, or other diseases, or otherwise
produce general debility, and thus the
poison-dealing manufacturers escape the
danger of punishment. It tells how in a
bottle of catsup recently purchased in
New York "enough aniline dye was
found to color sixty-four square inches
of white nun's veiling; and how a small
jar of a concoction labeled "plum jelly"
yielded enough coal-tar dye to "solidly
color two hundred and fifty-six square
inches of white cloth." It goes further,
and declares that one of the adulterating
manufacturers admitted that if his con-
cern were forced to discontinue the use
of adulterants it would add \$10,000 to
its monthly expenses. The article gives
a long list of persons who have been
killed by these adulterations, and quot-
ing Dr. J. N. Hurst, Secretary of the
Indiana State Board of Health, it de-
clares that "sixty-five per cent. of the
total infantile deaths of America are
the result of bad feeding and poisons
administered in impure foods"—in other
words, 450,000 babies murdered last year
by "food adulterations"! Nor is this
all. The article states that these poi-
soners of the people wield "a most pow-
erful influence in American politics," and
that "no other field in America pro-
duces such a verdant crop of millionaires
as does the adulterated food manufactur-
ing enterprise."

Does the article exaggerate? Indeed
not! It is no figure of speech that de-
fines capitalism as refined cannibalism.
That is too well known a fact. The
article, therefore, does not produce sur-
prise from that side. But, why not name
the factories and the pious Christians
who run them? The public is entitled
to know their names—or is the article
so completely a product of capitalist
"individualism" that it is willing to
make public the individualism of poi-
soning for a living, but exemplifies the
"individualism" of cowardice by shrink-
ing before complete revelation—a revela-
tion that alone could do any good?

The article says too little. Name the
criminals!

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE!

The Belmont cry for compulsory ar-
bitration is the capitalist expression in
words for the identical thought enter-
tained by Socialism, but that Social-
ism expresses in the words: "There is
nothing to arbitrate!"

Given the capitalist system of owner-
ship of the means of production, what,
of any importance, can there be to be ar-
bitrated?

The capitalist system proceeds from
the premises that the capitalist is the
rightful owner of the means which he
operates—shall he arbitrate his right
of ownership?—Absurd!

The capitalist system proceeds from
the premises that supply and demand
justly rule prices—shall the capitalist
arbitrate the price he pays for his mer-
chandise labor-power, that he buys in
the open Labor Market?—Absurd!

The capitalist system proceeds from
the premises that the capitalist is a
"captain of industry," laying out the
cash, assuming the risk and responsible
for the undertaking—shall he arbitrate
with men who lay out no cash, assume
no risk, and are burdened with no re-
sponsibility?—Absurd!

On the other hand, the class-conscious
workingman knows that capitalist prop-
erty is plunder levied upon the Work-
ing Class; he knows that the merchan-
dise quality under which he staggers, and

that fenders him subject to the law of
supply and demand is a badge of his
slavery; he knows that, just because he,
so essential a factor in production, is a
zero on the wrong side in the captaining
of and responsibility for production,
that just for that very reason, the capi-
talist system lowers him to the status
of a beast of burden, demoralizes and de-
stroys his individuality; and, conse-
quently, he is up in arms to conquer
his freedom.—What is there for him to
arbitrate? His attitude is the exact op-
posite of that of the capitalist. It must
be one thing or the other; a compromise
is out of question. Either the capital-
ist is right, and then nothing could come
before an arbitral tribunal, except, per-
haps, such issues as come under the head
of "cruelty to animals," which is another
way of saying "nothing of import-
ance to the workingman"; or the work-
ingman is right, and then there is nothing
that can properly come before an
arbitral tribunal, except, perhaps, such
issues as belong under the head of "fu-
neral ceremonies," which is another way
of saying "nothing vital to the capital-
ist."

The Belmont capitalists are fully alive
to this theory: they accept it: they
know it is correct; and they show how
close they hew to the principle by set-
ting up the cry of "compulsory arbitra-
tion," an "arbitration" which, being con-
ducted in capitalist society and proceed-
ing from capitalist premises, translates
itself into "More grease to the capital-
ist's elbow."

The Socialist workingman cares not to
mask his thoughts; he says "There is
nothing to arbitrate!"

WASH OUT THE BABY!

The United States Senate Committee
that is to "investigate the railroad
question" has given new life to two old
slogans. The sapient articles untold,
that are intended to intimidate the Com-
mittee, are unknown to themselves
adding fuel to the Socialist flame. The
real essence of these articles, at least,
all that are good for, is to bring out
the existing conflict of private interests
and the impossibility of any reform.
The articles help to point out how sim-
ilar the sight is of the tangle of capi-
talist interests to the tangle that feo-
dal interests presented to the uprising
bourgeois. The similarity in premises
naturally suggests similar methods. The
bourgeois also tried his hand at tinkering
feudalism: he gave up the job; and
simply pulled the nuisance up by the
roots. And, accordingly, the slogan now
rises with renewed vigor from the So-
cialist camp—"The Gordian knot can
not be unravelled, cut it through! The
railroads must be owned and operated
by, through and for the people!"—No
flies on that slogan.

It is answered by another. From the
capitalist camp comes the response—
"To make the railroads public property
as a means to cure the evils complained
of, is to wash out the bath with the
baby!"

Who, what is the darling baby that
we are asked to be so careful lest we
wash it out?

That "baby" is the system of owner-
ship under which about fourteen ir-
responsible men have it in their power
to build up or smite a city and region.—
Wash out that "baby!"

That "baby" is the system of owner-
ship under which, for the sake of
"dividends," the employees' lives and
limbs are exposed and sacrificed as no
soldiers' lives and limbs are sacrificed
in the bloodiest battles.—Wash out that
"baby!"

That "baby" is the system of owner-
ship under which the lives of the trav-
eling public are at the mercy of the
"baby," who, for the sake of still more
dividends, reduces its operating expenses
both by reduction of the operators to a
wholly insufficient number, and by the
reduction of the earnings of these and
the lengthening of their hours of work
to a degree that is inhuman.—Wash out
that "baby!"

That "baby" is the system of owner-
ship under which the most invidious
form of slavery is yoked upon the neck
of the worker.—Wash out that "baby!"

That "baby" is the system of owner-
ship under which morality wits and
hypocrisy is watered—"freedom" is
preached, and slavery is practiced; "mor-
ality" is preached, and stock-exchange
gambling dens are exalted; "truthful-
ness" is declaimed, and lying is done.
It is a baby that corrodes the people's
vitals. Like all despotism it says, the
moral fibre.—Wash out that "baby!"

The "baby" that we are warned not
to wash out is a hideous monster—why,
it is the very urchin that modern soci-
ety is after. Unless the bath-tub of
modern society is washed out along with
that "baby," the fresh water will con-
tinue to be as filthy as the old.

Wash out that "baby"! The job can
be done none too soon!

Roosevelt's statement to the Texans
that the square deal cuts two ways, and
that the railroads have rights that must
be respected, is a broad intimation that
the railroad corporations will not get
the worst of rate regulation.

GOOD FOR BERGER!

Mr. Victor L. Berger is a National
Committeeman, a National Executive
Committeeman, a Wisconsin State Com-
mitteeman and a Milwaukee local Com-
mitteeman of the Socialist, alias Social
Democratic, alias Public Ownership
Party; in short, Mr. Berger is a
thoroughly representative man of his po-
litical concern. Mr. Ernest Trautmann
is a fellow-member of Mr. Berger on the
National Committee of the said party.
Upon the motion of Mr. Trautmann, Mr.
Berger was called upon to explain cer-
tain of his acts. The acts were specifi-
cally stated and documentarily proven. They
amounted to charging Mr. Berger with
promoting political fusion with capital-
ist candidates, that is, political corrup-
tion, in short, with a betrayal of the
working class. Sometimes it is on small
occasions, other times on great, that the
real stature of a man unveils itself.
Whether the occasion was small or was
great, the gigantic stature of Victor L.
Berger unveiled itself on this occasion. A
mediocre intellect would have worn off
its teeth seeking to gnaw through the
coils of the net of the Trautmann accusa-
tions. Not so Berger. He waxes jaun-
tily aside documents and charges, and,
along with these, the issue raised by
Trautmann; he dives to the bottom of
the question, and brings up that!—the
Trades Union Question.

Good for Berger!

This is what he says:

"Trautmann is simply bitter, because
I refused to endorse his plan of split-
ting up the national trades union move-
ment."

In other words, the real rift in the
Berger party, lies much deeper than the
Wisconsin scandal. That scandal is but
the political manifestation of evils that
lie deeper down. The real rift is on the
Trades Union Question.

A political party that can shield a scab-
herding concern such as the A. F. of L.;
a political party that can echo the Gom-
pers-Belmont vapors about "splitting
the trades union movement" in defense
of a body whose existence, as clearly
enough indicated by the Chicago Mani-
festo, keeps the working class torn in
fragments; a political party whose press
makes it a point to act as a resounding
board for the calumnies that the Bel-
mont-Gompers combine hurl at any and
all bodies that seek to put an end to the
A. F. of L. abuses; a political party that,
accordingly, either ignorantly or corrupt-
ly, ignores the real mission of the eco-
nomic organization and acts as a hand-
maid in the keeping of Labor divided
against itself;—such a political party
rests on quicksand, it is riven at its base,
and the men who compose it are bound
to be divided, from bottom up. Evident-
ly, Ernest Trautmann stands on one side
of the issue, Berger on the other and
scabs side; evidently the feelings between
the representatives of two such opposing
sides cannot be "sweet." And Berger
deserves credit for going to the bottom
of the difference.

In doing so Berger has rendered a
positive service to the Movement. He
illustrates the Socialist Labor Party prin-
ciple that a political party that claims
to be Socialist is but the reflex of the
economic organization on which it is
planted. Berger thereby poses the issue
where it belongs.—Log-rolling with capi-
talist candidates is the genuine political
expression of the economic log-rolling
with Civic Federations. To raise a hand
against the former is to raise an impious
hand against the latter; and vice versa,
to assail the latter, as the Trautmann
element does, is to split up the so-called
Socialist party.

Good for Berger! It will be none
of his fault if the National Committee
of his party fails to sit down hard on the
Trautmann proposed investigation, and
refuses to stab at its vitals the party
committed to their charge.

The announcement from Chicago, that
a combination of retail dealers in an-
thraxite coal, embracing the United
States and Canada, is under process of
formation, will delight the coal trust.
The latter, following the new tendency
of the producer to control the outlets
to consumption, has been endeavoring
for years to concentrate the retail trade,
just as it has concentrated mining, trans-
porting and wholesaling. To this end the
coal trust has utilized its control of an-
thraxite production. Further, some two
years ago it gave out plans for the re-
tail distribution of its product in Phi-
ladelphia. The retail combination now
forming will enable the coal trust to
develop these plans on a national and
an international scale, for there can be
no doubt that the relations of the two
will be most intimate from an economic
standpoint, and that the latter will
dominate the former, just as the strong-
er always dominates the weaker under
Capitalism. Such a union of production
and distribution will be welcome to the
Socialist, as it hastens the day when
concentration will force society to take
over the ownership and operation of
Capital.

TWO LETTERS.

Chicago, March 31st, '05.

Editor—
Daily People,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—
Our attention has been brought to
your account of a Socialist Meeting in
San Francisco, in which Mr. Hagerty
the lecturer ridiculed and abused the
Socialist Party and some of its repre-
sentatives, and declared the Socialist
Labor Party the logical political wing
of the working class movement for eco-
nomic betterment.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hagerty was a sign-
er of the Industrial Union Manifesto
and as his utterances appear to have
been accepted by the Socialist Labor
Party, as the Political attitude of the
Industrial Union Movement of Ameri-
ca, we consider it necessary to correct
this wrong impression.

The only official declaration of the
principles of the Industrial Union
Movement is the Manifesto itself.
There is no mistaking the meaning of
these declarations from the Manifesto.
"A movement to fulfill these condi-
tions must consist of one great indus-
trial union embracing all industries,—
providing for craft autonomy locally,
industrial autonomy internationally, and
working class unity generally."

"It must be founded on the class
struggle and its general administration
must be conducted in harmony with the
recognition of the irrepressible conflict
between the capitalist class and the
working class."

"It should be established as the eco-
nomic organization of the working class
without affiliation with any political
party."

Mr. Hagerty or any other man has
the right to express his personal opin-
ion of matters political or economic, but
neither he nor any other individual has
the right to represent the Industrial
Union Movement as being anything dif-
ferent from its official declarations.

We ask that the "Daily People" give
this letter as great prominence as was
given the account of Mr. Hagerty's San
Francisco Meeting.

Respectfully,

Wm. D. Haywood, Chairman
W. E. Trautman, Sec'y.
A. M. Simons
W. L. Hall
Clarence Smith
Temporary Executive Comm.
Official Copy
Clarence Smith.

II.

Daily People—Weekly People
Socialist Labor Party Organs.
2-6 New Reade Street.

New York, April 5, 1905.
Mr. Clarence Smith and Members of
Temporary Executive Committee,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
communication of the 31st of last
month.

Holding, as I do, that only the freest
expression of opinion, however mis-
taken the opinion may be, offers a guar-
antee for the clarification of the present
confused labor atmosphere, I shall take
pleasure in acceding to your request
for a conspicuous publication of your
correspondence. It will appear in to-
morrow's Daily, and, seeing that the
article you refer to appeared also in
the Weekly, I shall also publish your
communication in next Weekly issue.

If you read the article that you refer
to with care, you will notice that not
by a line or a word is the impression
conveyed that Mr. Hagerty, one of the
signers of the Industrial Union Mani-
festo, spoke in a representative capac-
ity. Neither the subject of the San
Francisco address, nor anything said
by him, as reported in the article, war-
rants the conclusion that the article
conveys the impression that his utter-
ances express the political attitude of
the Industrial Union of America, as
little as the publication in full in the
Daily People (March 26) Weekly
(April 1) of last month's editorial from
the "International Socialist Review" of
Mr. A. M. Simons, also a signer of the
said Manifesto—an editorial, moreover,
that, differently from the Hagerty ad-
dress, expressly dealt with the subject
of the Manifesto and echoed the senti-
ments of Mr. Gompers both on the S.
L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.—would
have warranted such a false impression.

You will admit there is no warrant
for the latter; neither can I discover
any for the former.

Respectfully,

D. De Leon
Ed. Daily People.

The remarkable growth in iron and
steel exports is not reflected by a re-
markable growth in wages. Despite
this, many orthodox economists inform
us that wages depend on the productiv-
ity of labor!

If you receive a sample copy of this
paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

ARE WAGES INCREASING?

A Boston Bricklayer's Yearly Earnings
for Thirty-four Years Give Answer.

(From the April Bricklayer and Mason.)
WAGES OF NEW YORK BRICK-
LAYERS.

Recently a New York paper published
an article to show that bricklayers' wages
in this city would be as much as
\$67.20 weekly, by working overtime, and
that these mechanics generally made a
great deal of extra time. It was stated
that by receiving \$5.00 for eight hours,
and by working four hours overtime
each day, and four each of regular time
and overtime on Saturday, overtime be-
ing paid for at double rate, bricklayers
could make this much weekly. What
gave rise to the story was the recent
increase in wages from 65 to 70 cents
per hour.

The article was widely copied, and the
comment was as amusing as it was
deceiving. Editorials of varying length
were published, arguing that the New
York bricklayer is better paid than the
average college professor or minister.
Boston papers distinguished themselves
in this startling piece of arithmetic by
declaring that the bricklayer of that
city could make as high as \$82 a week!

That the premises were false, and
necessarily the conclusions arrived at
misleading, so far as the case of the
Boston bricklayer was concerned, was
shown by a statement which subse-
quently appeared in the Boston "Globe,"
of March 1. This statement was made
by Brother George W. Henderson, of
Union No. 3, Massachusetts, and gave
his yearly earnings for the past thirty-
four years. Though he has been one of
the most generally employed men of the
craft, has frequently received much high-
er wages than the union scale called for
and has often been in charge of work,
it will be seen by his figures that during
these years his wages barely averaged
more than \$13 per week. His figures
follow:

1871	.....	\$ 850.39
1872	.....	869.24
1873	.....	719.60
1874	.....	700.99
1875	.....	481.15
1876	.....	485.74
1877	.....	484.07
1878	.....	417.44
1879	.....	410.97
1880	.....	502.83
1881	.....	789.02
1882	.....	956.40
1883	.....	790.50
1884	.....	807.99
1885	.....	775.80
1886	.....	895.10
1887	.....	789.50
1888	.....	600.10
1889	.....	760.50
1890	.....	730.80
1891	.....	725.03
1892	.....	654.87
1893	.....	742.81
1894	.....	618.45
1895	.....	606.25
1896	.....	574.50
1897	.....	681.18
1898	.....	625.12
1899	.....	654.25
1900	.....	636.80
1901	.....	690.04
1902	.....	746.02
1903	.....	662.68
1904	.....	612.03
Total	.....	\$23,375.16

Brother Henderson also stated that
during all that time he lost but thirteen
days through strikes.

We feel sure that the average wages
of the most regularly employed outside
bricklayer in New York would hardly
make a better showing. As for the
men working overtime to any extent,
much less every working day, that is
all bosh. Overtime is permitted only
under certain conditions and these con-
ditions are stipulated in the annual
agreement. In those rare cases, and
they are most rare, where it is desired
to have the work continue beyond the
regular eight hours, a second shift of
men is employed, and for their night
work they receive the same wages as the
men with whom they alternate.

The Locomotive Fireman's Magazine
for April says, anent the Subway strike:
"One of the chief characteristics of
this strike was the suddenness with
which it was precipitated, as few other
than those immediately interested were
aware of a crisis until after the trouble
had begun."

This statement is contradicted by the
following statement from the National
Civic Federation Review for March:

"There will be no strike," said Grand
Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brother-
hood of Locomotive Engineers, to August
Belmont, president of the Interborough
Rapid Transit Company, two weeks be-
fore the strike. "You need not hesitate
to go away on your vacation."

Here is evidence from an official source
that a crisis was anticipated two weeks
before the trouble began. Stone was to
prevent it, but failed. Facts are facts,
and should be properly set forth.



Brother Jonathan—I have joined the
"Tax Reformers' League of Taxpayers."

Uncle Sam—What on earth have you,
a workingman, got to do with tax re-
form and taxpayers?

B. J.—Am I not a taxpayer?

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Why, of course I am.

U. S.—Do you own any land?

B. J.—Go away, no!

U. S.—Do you own any houses?

B. J.—Stop your gadding; of course
not!

U. S.—Do you own any other property
on which taxes are levied—say jewelry,
fine furniture, machinery?

B. J.—Now, don't go on that way; you
know I am as poor as a church mouse.

U. S.—Which is another way of say-
ing as poor as a workingman or wage
slave, eh?

B. J.—Yes, certainly.

U. S.—This being thus, what do you
pay taxes on, pray?

B. J.—Am I not a workingman?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Is not labor the producer of all
wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why then, it follows that I,
as a member of Labor, pay the taxes,
and that lower taxes will make me bet-
ter off.

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account
of our employer's ball last week, how
my employer's wife had a diamond neck-
lace on, worth \$5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and my employer's wife
had on a Brussels lace bodice worth
\$8,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and
that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J.—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced
by capital?

B. J.—(With a look of disgust)—"By
capital!" Of course not; by labor.

U. S.—Now, suppose your employer
and mine had not bought that necklace
and bodice; would you and I be in pocket
the amount of money that they cost?
Would we be the possessors of that \$11-
500? Would our wages have gone up
any higher?

B. J.—(Scratching his ear, and after
meditating awhile, during which a drop
of perspiration appears on his fore-
head)—No. We would not have been
in that much more money. Our wages
would not have been any higher. We
would have been just as badly off as
we now are. It would have made no
difference to us.

U. S.—Yet that necklace and bodice
are wealth, and, as such, are the prod-
uct of labor.

B. J.—Yes, they are.

U. S.—Would you, in the face of these
facts, say that, seeing luxury is wealth
and labor produces all wealth, therefore
you pay for luxury, and lower or less
luxury will make you better off?

B. J.—I wish there were something
around here that I could sit on. I feel
my head swimming. This thing looks
mixed up. Let me see. As Labor pro-
duces all wealth, and diamond necklaces
and Brussels lace bodices are wealth, it
does seem as if Labor paid for them.
But yet—

U. S.—Go on; guess you are on the
right track.

B. J.—And yet I feel mixed up. Let
me see. If I am the man who pays for
a thing, then it must follow that if the
thing is not bought, I have not paid for
it, and I must be in pocket the money
that the thing would have cost.

U. S.—Correct! Go on, my boy, you
are doing first-rate, though rather slow.
Go on.

B

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, REMINDING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

WORKMEN DEFY GLASS TRUST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Friday last the employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, or the Glass Trust, corner Spring and Hudson streets, this city, were given a dose of capitalist philanthropy and prosperity. Fifteen of their number were laid off until "better times," as one of the subordinate officials put it. He didn't say where the good times were to come. The fact that the lay-off occurred was not much compared to what was in store for the men who were retained in their places.

On Monday morning, April 3, the men who work on the first floor and basement, consisting of cutters, packers, porters, etc., were called together (not to order, as meetings are supposed to be), by the superintendent of employees, Mr. Williams. Here comes the thunder-bolt. What a shock! Mr. Connolly was the man who was to deal out words of thunder, with what effects remains to be seen.

Before giving a summary of his speech (if it can be called one), it is better to say something about this man Connolly. It is this: He holds a position of sinecure through the agency of powerful friends in the company. He comes at whatever hour he pleases, and goes likewise, say nine or ten a. m., to two or three p. m. During his period of sinecure he has managed to place in easy jobs his own personal friends. Another case, as Marx put it, "of gentlemen's gentlemen."

Now for his speech. He started out by telling the men that he heard they were going to go on strike when the busy season would open up: that he heard they were going to organize another union. Here he told them that if any one of them joined a union the door of the place would be closed forever against them. He pointed out the uselessness of paying dues; he attacked the labor leaders, using pretty hard words. He wound up by telling the men that he knew they were good men; Mr. Williams had told him so. "But," said he, "I can get lots of other men, too," and that he would be prepared for them at any time if they went on strike. He actually defied them to do their best.

Now let me answer Mr. Connolly. Did he or his company like, or think the old hands that were laid off on March 30, were good men? There was not much love lost when he laid off old and faithful, perhaps too faithful employees. Perhaps they were too old for exploitation. They, despite their years of experience, were not hustlers enough. Connolly wants younger men to pile up dividends, so that his directors can go south in winter, and to Europe in summer.

I tell you, Mr. Connolly, when we want to join a union or form a separate organization, we shall not ask permission of you or any other trust lackey. You had it easy; a regular cinch the last time, because our national leaders were too faithful, not to us, but to you. They betrayed us. It will not happen again. There are other methods of organization, that is: Industrial unionism; unions that are organized on pretty near the same system as the gigantic interests of the country are. You no longer can play nationality against nationality. Education of the workers will go on, and ignorance and prejudice will die in the new organization. An Employee.

New York, April 6.

REVOLT AGAINST OPPORTUNISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As will be seen from the enclosed from "The Free Press," of March 29, the Social Democrats of this city have lost the entire delegation of the fourth ward, or rather the delegates have severed their connection with that boss-ridden party. Time is not far distant when the whole Social Democratic structure will fall to pieces. It is said that members of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic party have influenced party members to vote against nominating candidates in the present spring campaign. This is a game played upon the dupes by the ring on Sixth street, the headquarters of the Social Democratic party.

Now that the Social Democratic party has no candidates for judge in the field, Berger has free play, and comes out, as we expected for Judge Walber. (See fifth column of "Der Wahrheit," of March 19, German organ of the Social Democratic party.) Berger now shows his own and his alleged Socialist party's face. He was instrumental in preventing his party from putting up judicial nominations, so that he might have a chance to throw his influence in favor of the Republican Judge Walber.

Berger has dug his own and his party's grave—as was expected from the start. H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 1.

(Enclosure.)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' ROW BREAKS OUT

Two Resign from the City Central Committee.

Threw in Membership Card.

G. V. Hartmann Tossed It Behind in Leaving Meeting.

B. H. Helming Still in Party.

Resolutions Were Presented on Monday Night Severely Criticising Leaders.

Two candidates for county offices on the Social Democratic ticket last fall are at outs with their city central committee. They are Gaston V. Hartmann, who ran for clerk of the circuit court, and Bernard H. Helming, Jr., who ran for register of deeds.

Both resigned in anger on Monday night at Liedertafel hall, where the city central committee held a turbulent session from 8 o'clock until after midnight. Mr. Hartmann left the meeting in anger, taking out his card of membership in the party and throwing it behind him. Bernhard H. Helming, Jr., resigned from the city central committee, but he did not say that he will leave the party.

RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING LEADERS.

The resignation of the two men was the climax of a debate over high-handed methods alleged to have been employed by party leaders, who have their headquarters at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Both men were elected members of the central committee, though Mr. Hartmann now lives in the Fifteenth ward. Fourth ward members presented a resolution condemning Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, E. T. Melms, E. H. Thomas, Herman Bistorious and all supposed to belong to the alleged ring which they declare has been "running the party."

Anger of Fourth ward members and others had been aroused by the public announcement from 344 Sixth street that the party would have no candidates in the judicial election. This announcement was made, it is said, before all branches of the party had voted, and it is said to have influenced party members to vote against nominating candidates, or to have kept them away from the caucus. Only a few hundred votes were cast.

HIBBARD AND HEATH CLASH.

When the resolution was presented a heated debate ensued. Attorney E. H. Hibbard had previously taken occasion to score methods of procedure which he deemed contrary to party methods, though employed by some of the alleged "bosses" at 344 Sixth street. Frederic Heath replied to the attack, upholding the colors of the headquarters.

The fight has been going on for several weeks. Fourth ward members had a considerable following on Monday night, but a good many were afraid to speak contrary to the wishes of the "heads of the machine." But the resolution was voted down, and a plan was made to keep the disturbers down in future. Instead of allowing every branch to have three delegates to the city central committee, hereafter representation will be by membership. The Fourth ward branch, which led the trouble, was said yesterday by Victor L. Berger to have but thirteen members. He would not tell who resigned, but he said the affair amounted to nothing.

"There can be no ring leaders or machine politics in the Social Democratic party," is the remark that has been made at Social Democratic headquarters hundreds of times since the spring campaign a year ago. This is a remark commonly made by Social Democrats everywhere. But members of the city central committee now disagree, and the end is not yet, it is said.

CINCINNATI'S OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The working class of Cincinnati is so accustomed to listen to political speeches just before elections that it was somewhat taken by surprise to see the Socialist Labor Party hold an open-air meeting with no campaign in sight. Under the auspices of Section Cincinnati, Comrade Frank Young addressed a large and intelligent audience at the corner of Court and Vine streets, April

1, and by the frequent applause with which his remarks were greeted, it was evident to the comrades that the field for Socialist agitation is ripe here. Several hundred leaflets were distributed and eagerly received by the audience, and many pamphlets were sold, all tending to show that open-air agitation meetings are now a necessity.

The members of Section Cincinnati are straining their efforts to the utmost to make these meetings, every Wednesday and Saturday night, successful.

As we are going to hold these meetings all through the summer twice a week, the expense will be almost too great for our effort; we therefore call upon all readers of The People and sympathizers to come to these meetings and aid us morally as well as financially. And we especially call upon those comrades who have lagged behind to wake up, they have rested long enough.

The Agitation Committee meets every night at its headquarters, 1333 Main street, lower floor, rear. Section Cincinnati meets every Sunday afternoon, two o'clock at 1125 Vine street.

Any one desiring to communicate or send money for agitation may address their letters to either one of the above places.

Now is the time, let us be up and spare no effort. The fight is ours for the emancipation of the working class.

Press Committee, Section Cincinnati. Cincinnati, O., April 5.

HARMONIZING CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—W. M. Stockwell is a passenger conductor on the G. H. and S. A. Ry., and chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors' Grievance Committee. He is a "So-slush-ialist" of the pink tea and Appeal to Reason type, and a "harmonizer" for Br'er Capitalist and Br'er Labor. More than any other man, next to Feist of New Zealand paradise fame, is he responsible for the circulation of the afore-mentioned delectable sheet in El Paso. When he isn't boosting Wayland's private snap, he is legging or crawling for the S. P. Co.; and the result of "Socialist" party teachings and tactics are apparent in every one of Stockwell's moves. His latest effort in this direction was uncovered about three weeks ago when he called a "union" meeting of railroad employees in El Paso to secure signatures to petitions to the Texas Railroad Commissioners, protesting against the proposed reduction of cotton rates. The headings of the petitions stated that as the interests of the employees and the company were identical, it had been decided that it was strictly in line with "union" principles and precepts to protect the benevolent (?) (old age pension-age limit-physical exam.) S. P. Co. from bucolic assault. Of course, no fault may be found with this kind of "unionism" by its friends—those opposed to Socialism. It is of the Gompers labor faking, labor grafting breed, and has the cordial endorsement of the real estate members of the "Socialist" party, and the condemnation of its country "comrades." As an apt illustration of what impure and simple unionism stands for and the many-named "Socialist" party stands by it is significant and sticks one like a sore thumb.

D. B. L.

El Paso, Texas, April 1, 1905.

SPARROWS AND SPEAKERS OUT TOGETHER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When you see the sparrows with the straw in their beaks busy building their nests, the soap box of the fighting S. L. P. is not far off.

Last Wednesday, the 29th ult., the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was to have a meeting in a hall in Lower Jersey City, but owing to a hitch we had to resort to an open-air meeting, and in the month of March! Score one for New Jersey!

The undersigned, with a sharp stick, went after the fakir John Mitchell, per Robert Randell, for twenty minutes, then invited the crowd into the hall.

A few came to the hall where Comrade Herrschaft, as chairman, began to warm up matters for the coming campaign, and then introduced Comrade Gillhaus, who gave us a lecture on "Old and New Trades Unionism," which not only strangers to our principles, but Socialists should hear.

Comrade Gillhaus laid bare the acts of the fakirs of the Interborough strike: Stone, Mahon, and the others of the Judas crew, and proved that the trades union of this country will soon be under our banner or suffer want.

A discussion followed, and the crooks of the labor movement are on the run. Keep them running, boys; the working class cannot go down through a Mitchell or a Gompers.

Frank Campbell.

Jersey City, New Jersey, March 31.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATION

History records instances of the Working Class forming organizations in this country as far back as prior to 1830, at which early date the Working Class was not a distinct class in the sense that it is a class to-day. However, the beginning of wage servitude and working class organization at that early time is significant in that it shows that capitalism is built upon the exploitation of the Working Class from its foundation up, and that our fathers felt this in a way, although they certainly could not have known the eminent place to which organized labor was and is destined to attain.

Ever since that time there has been some form of organization among the Working Class.

As capitalism advances and divides society into classes, with a dividing line ever more closely drawn, so must working class organization advance and develop, if it is going to prepare the Working Class for the time when, if society is going to progress to a higher plane, its members must take over and operate industry. Capitalism and the capitalist class are fast demonstrating that they are unfit and unable to be in command much longer. This is plainly manifest when, by picking up any of the numerous newspapers, one can read of the increasing political scandals and other manifestations of a decaying social system, therein: the last year even producing more of these than was ever dreamed of before, until the whole capitalist world stands aghast, wondering where next the logical result of their form of economic, political and social organization will show itself. Hardly one state in these United States has escaped the results of this organization in the past, and worse effects are sure to follow; it has but begun.

The history of the world furnishes many and striking illustrations of what always happens when a disorganized force, though having the numbers in overwhelming majority, attempts to oppose an organized force, even though small in numbers. One of the many was the French revolution of 1871. There the clergy and capitalist class organized themselves for the control of France, while the opposing classes were organized only in localities, and each city or town was entirely disconnected from the other, thereby allowing the coalition to hurl their strength against one of the communes at a time, until they had that one crushed, when they would proceed to crush another one, and so on until all were crushed; when a compact of all the communes could have established and maintained the opposing classes in control. Another illustration of what organized weakness can do against disorganized strength is furnished in the so-called Mutual Life Insurance Company, where, by the method of proxy voting in vogue, the self-installed officers can perpetuate themselves in office all their lives, solely because they have their organized official positions, which include all the agencies, to gather proxies for them from all over the territory in which they do business, thus being enabled to present enough proxies gathered by the organization to defeat any attempt by the disorganized and scattered policyholders to turn them out of control. One other forcible illustration is the very form of capitalist society under which we live. The capitalist class are thoroughly organized as against the Working Class; while the Working Class is almost entirely disorganized; or indeed organized against itself, as is so shamefully demonstrated by the American Federation of Labor, with the result that when we fight they win; and, consequently, we remain the producers of all wealth, but the beggars for a job or handout, while the capitalist class remain the exploiters of labor and revel in luxury.

When the members of the Working Class are organized they can and will change this order of things.

Now, when the members of the Working Class see the necessity of organizing, as I believe they do, the next serious question arises in what form of organization to organize themselves. It is important that we understand this, because false methods of organization lead us to defeat instead of victory, as witnessed by the American Federation of Labor with its long record of lost strikes and inability to prevent wages from declining. How then must we organize in order not to defeat our purposes, to wit, to enable the Working Class to get the full product of their labor, any other purpose being cowardice on our part?

As capitalist society constitutes itself and as we are living under capitalist society, it is necessary for us to organize ourselves into two forms of organization: a political organization and an economic organization. A political organization to enable us to overthrow the capitalist class at the ballot box,

where they legally constitute themselves the masters of the situation, by taking advantage of our political disorganization and cajoling us into giving them the reins of government, so that the capitalist state remains supreme on the field of their own legal support. We must organize politically in order to defeat this. Our political organization must be so strong that we can use our franchise to put us in control of the government.

The advantages and necessity of having control of the government are plain. We would then control the army and State militia, the policemen's clubs and the judges' injunctions. All these forces we have felt wielded against us in the past whenever we have attempted to gain for ourselves and starving families a better existence. And consequently, we have come to understand that if we are to be successful we must control these forces and if necessary wield them for our own cause and against the capitalists. The political organization is necessary for the destruction of capitalism. It is the logical way, and the way provided by itself to put it out of existence.

We must not overlook the importance of the political branch of organization, for it is necessary to enable us to perpetuate our other branch, the economic organization. But if the political organization is essential, it is not any more so than the economic: for while the political organization works for the destruction of capitalism, the economic organization works for the construction of Socialism. One without the other is toying with the future of society. Our economic organization is the babe in the womb of the Socialist Republic. In it lies the possibility of future society. So let us examine how we must organize economically.

The land and the means of producing wealth form the basis of society. The ownership and operation of the land and the means of producing wealth are the factors which determine all. We must seek to organize so as to extend the wealth-producing capacity of land and machinery. Our political organization is working to the end that we are to control them democratically, and if we are to control them we want to be able to produce as much as possible.

The system of wealth production in vogue to-day, is collective industrialism, that is, industry carried on by collective effort. We must, in order to remain in harmony with that system, and succeed, build our economic organization upon that same principle of collective industrialism. We must form our economic organizations so that they will embrace all who are employed in an industry. We must make our organization a compact of all the industries embracing all the working class, the unemployed as well as the employed, because the employed men of to-day are the unemployed of to-morrow and yesterday. Such an economic organization, working in conjunction with a political organization, such as I have explained, can surely obtain more for us in any fight with the capitalist class, which may come up as long as the reign of capitalism lasts, than any other form of organization. And it provides as well for the future needs of society, for in the future society there will be only one class: the Working Class, which will conduct industry for all. Such a form of economic organization provides for the future by organizing production, thereby increasing the extent of production to its greatest possible limit. Such a form of organization is the embryo Socialist Republic.

Can we not commence this form of economic organization to-day? I hear the echo of the voice of the working class sounding from all quarters of the globe, wherever capitalism has tread, crushing down and out the lives of our class, staining the green with our blood, disfiguring our shapes, prostituting our women, heaping infamy upon infamy upon us, tauntingly throwing insults at us as we stand, nostrils distended, all but exhausted; and all the while we are furnishing the beast with the power, and supporting its chosen class in debauchery in their attempt to squander our stolen wealth. O, men of the world, arise! "Yes," the echo repeats, "the time has come when we can commence the organization of the Socialist Republic." So let all men of our class unite on this one grand principle of industrial unionism combined with political action, which is destined to solidify the working class of the world: no matter what their former fights have been, no matter what their race or color. The Socialist Republic must be commenced to-day. On working class organization depends the safety of future society.

A. G. A.

Salt Lake City, April 1.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

J. M. R. TORONTO, CANADA—Type-written copy arrived O. K., and amply on time. It is excellent. Many thanks.

S. O. H. EVERETT, MASS.—We must acknowledge our utter inability to furnish the desired light to one who reads so carelessly from the pamphlet "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," that we meant that the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party will get control of the government. Read the pamphlet again; read carefully.

GEORGE L. NEW YORK—That was not exactly the history of the "Sekretariat." Its source was queerer. When Jacob Frazz got to the end of his tether with the Brewers' national office in the West he returned to New York, and he got up the scheme of a "Sekretariat," the ostensible purpose of which was to provide the workmen with a place of exchange, the actual purpose was to furnish Jacob with a job. The Volkszeitung Corporation "caught on," and being always on the alert to tap the workman's pockets for its own benefit, it promoted the scheme. Was a job for Jacob to the benefit of the corporation? Just wait. The corporation promoted the scheme; when everything was ready and Jacob expected his job, he was thrust aside, and the job was given to Job Harriman whom the Volkszeitung needed to do its talking. The Volkszeitung Corporation being the American Movement, was tongue-tied after the Kangaroo revolution. When even Job became too-too he was dumped and Moses Hilkowitz, now Hilquit, whom the corporation hired to lose its cases for it, was boosted into the place in part-payment. That is the how of the wherefore.

M. D. F. DORCHESTER, MASS.—Try it! Just try and get the "Gallie American" to define the expression "The Freedom of Ireland." The attempt may fail, but it will surely result in the gathering of a fine crop of evidence against the bourgeois Irish in America who put on the mask of patriotism and religion to subvert their pockets. The wild "I. R. I." answer drawn out by your communication to the "Gallie American" is full of such evidence. We may yet publish it.

J. R. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The hint will be taken. The trouble with the poor old man was that, the moment he left his statistics, he would fly off the handle.

J. J. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Your second and third questions belong to the National Executive Committee, to whom they are referred. As to the first, shall have the matter hunted up in a library.

M. S. NEW YORK—The matter is found in the minutes of the County Committee, published in Daily People, March 2.

G. NUNHEAD, S. E. ENGLAND—Comrade De Leon has no recollection of any such conversation, and as he is not even occasionally drunk he is quite certain it never took place.

E. E. WITCHITA, KANS.—Mr. Schulberg deserves credit for understanding the value of biography. It is a neat biographic sketch to announce himself as "S. Schulberg, alias Bush." But he should not stop in his autobiography at the alias: he should add: "and run-away embezzler from Pittsburgh and New York State with workmen's funds."

N. M. DUNDEE, SCOTLAND—Both letters arrived. The way to proceed is to ask Mr. George Haw where the passage occurs that he imputes to Marx. We cannot recall it.

W. M. NEW YORK—The Social Democratic vote for President in Chicago last year was 45,817; in its issue of last November 27, the "New Yorker Worker" announced that vote at 44,331. When it now lowers the vote at "about 36,000" it is indulging in some of its saw-dust game. Do you wonder? The slump was imminent. A concern that lives on votes only can't stand it.

R. C. L. CHICAGO, ILL.—To the point! The record of the militia is against Labor. By what process of reasoning can a Union claim to be a Labor body if it votes down an anti-militia resolution? The label of a Union that does so is a scab on the Labor Movement.

F. J. S. BROKEN BOW, NEB.—The Russian Social Democratic Labor party is no anarchist organization. How else would you conduct yourself in a country where the ballot does not exist, and even the right of petition is declared rebellion and treason?

D. J. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—"Supply and demand" are absurd terms only in the mouth of the old-time Manchester School or present bourgeois. It is absurd in their mouth because they look upon "supply and demand" as a cause of value. They either do so because they are superficial thinkers, or because they do not like to admit the real source

of value. Marx disposed of them in short order when he asked—"If a supply above the demand is the cause of a low VALUE, and a supply below the demand is the cause of high VALUE, what will the VALUE be when supply and demand are equal, in other words, when they neutralize each other?" And the "supply and demand" crew as a "law of value," lay on their backs. If VALUE arises from supply and demand, then VALUE must vanish when supply and demand cancel each other—an absurdity. Value (exchange value) depends upon the amount of labor-power crystallized in and socially necessary for the reproduction of a merchandise. The varying supply and demand for an article of merchandise does not determine its VALUE in any way, what it does is to determine its PRICE—the amount for which its owner will part with, or that some one else is willing to pay for it. Thus goods may sell above and below their value, according as outside influence may affect the demand, pushing it up or below the supply; and thus the merchandise labor-power (which is tantamount with saying the workmen) tends to sell ever lower and lower below its value, because improved privately owned machinery steadily increases his supply by displacing him, and, of course, in even measure lowers the demand for him. In short, "supply and demand" determines the PRICE of goods, not their VALUE.

E. R. T. BOSTON, MASS.—Do not judge us wrongly. We are willing to stand and fall by what we say, not by what others say we say. We hold that a man and a woman (husband and wife) who cannot get along together should part. To continue to live together is harmful to him, to her, to their children, and to society. That, however, is one thing, and another thing it is for a man to do what the "Rev." George D. Herron did. In 1892 he dedicates a work to his wife in this printed language: "To my wife Mary Everhard Herron, WHO HAS BEEN TO ME A LIVING CONSCIENCE," and a few years later he casts her and their children off for a rich woman. Such conduct is revolting; it is the conduct of a degenerate in mind, heart and body.

"Y." YONKERS, N. Y.—No—not yet! The Volkszeitung corporation has not yet published the list of its stockholders.

F. H. MADISON, WIS.—Eugene Sue's great work, "The History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages" is on the field of history what the talented Jules Verne's works are on the field of natural sciences. Few have the time or opportunity to enlarge their mind with the knowledge of natural phenomena through systematic study, and if they do they become one-sided. Jules Verne opened with his stories the treasures of science in a way that all can taste of them. Sue did that same thing for universal history—an important knowledge to man.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS IN ALL COUNTRIES—Continue to send preambles and constitutions of your unions. As complete, a set as possible is wanted in this office.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO MANIFESTO—Received since last week and not yet published in the Daily: M. S. Schenectady, N. Y.

R. B. FALL RIVER, MASS.; C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; M. R. HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. F. G. ST. LOUIS, MO.; P. O. BOX 256, TACOMA, WASH.; M. D. SEATTLE, WASH.; B. S. VANCOUVER, B. C.; M. F. DU QUOIN, ILL.; O. B. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; S. A. N. PUEBLO, COLO.; T. V. CHICAGO, ILL.; J. L. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. N. Y. ST. LOUIS, MO.; M. R. H. BROOKLYN, MASS.; O. L. CHICAGO, ILL.; Y. K. E. LONDON, ENG.; M. S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; S. J. LOUISVILLE, KY.; G. F. MANCHESTER, ENG.; S. T. L. ALBANY, N. Y.; D. R. DAVENPORT, IA.—Matter received.

ORGANIZER FOR NEW ENGLAND

The Socialist Labor Party organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have co-operated for the purpose of putting a permanent organizer and party press canvasser in the field.

Any member who is willing and able to fill the bill is requested to communicate with

FRED FELLERMANN

2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

BOSTON E. T. & L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham,

Rec. Sec.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
National Secretary, P. O. Box 236, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held at No. 2 New Reade street, New York, Friday, April 7. Present: Anderson, Bahnsen, Donohue, Eck, Gilhaus, Hossack, Kinnealy, Olson, Lechner, Teichlauf and Walsh. Absent: Burke, Katz and Crawford.

Financial reports: For week ending March 18, receipts, \$22.93; expenditures, \$20.62. For week ending April 1, receipts, \$76.35; expenditures, \$43.23.

Party Press Committee reported progress. Agitation Committee made report.

The following comrades had been nominated as candidates for Socialist Labor Party delegate to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance convention, since last meeting: Berry of Lynn, Mass., Ebert of Kings County, N. Y., De Leon of New York, and Jacobson of Westchester County, N. Y. Of the candidates nominated all declined, excepting De Leon and Jacobson. National Secretary will send out the ballots.

Applications for charter: For Section Fremont County, Colo., and Queens County, N. Y. Both granted.

From Joseph McClinton, Windsor, Vt., application for admission to the party as a member-at-large. Granted.

Rhode Island State Executive Committee reports establishment of correspondence bureau, Comrade Bowers in charge. Indiana State Executive Committee reports good results from correspondence bureau. Massachusetts State Executive Committee is beginning to see effect of correspondence plan. Virginia State Executive Committee has also taken up the work.

Section St. Paul, Minn., reported election of Peter Reil as organizer. Section Philadelphia, Pa., reports resignation of E. Seidel from membership in the party, and election of Charles Durner to succeed him as organizer. Section Chicago, Ill., reports that Louis Basky, who is on an agitation tour for the Hungarian Socialist Federation, had not appeared at Chicago, as per schedule.

Correspondence: Several communications from General Organizer Bohn, reporting on his work. Texas State Executive Committee on National Agitation Fund matter. Massachusetts State Executive Committee, remittance for 100 dues stamps and reports status of the three-State organizer plan. From Connecticut State Executive Committee on same topic. From B. H. Williams of Butte, Mont., on efforts at building up the movement there. He says the "Socialist" party is becoming apparently more strict under the lash of the Socialist Labor Party, but 'tis for appearance sake only. Comrade Erskine of Salt Lake, Utah, advises that the convention of the Western Federation of Miners will be held there May 22. From Anna Tewksbury, Wichita, Kans., James Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., Section Cincinnati, Ohio, Louis Katz, Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. Wilrich, Buffalo, N. Y., Section Los Angeles, Cal., California State Executive Committee, National Agitation Fund, Berry, Lynn, Mass., W. W. Cox, East St. Louis, Ill., reporting routine matter, forwarding information, etc.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., reports the expulsion of W. P. Evans for conduct unbecoming a member of the Party.

Canadian National Executive Committee requests publication in The People of statement from Section London, Ont., pertaining to the expulsion of F. J. Darche. Publication refused, for the reason that this committee has adopted a rule that expulsions shall be announced without going into extensive explanations as to the reasons therefor.

The editor of The People referred to the committee a communication from Comrade S. Romquist of Phoenix, Ariz., one from Section San Francisco, Cal., one from J. L. Taylor, Bonham, Tex., and one from John Keegan, Buffalo, N. Y. All referred to the Party Press Committee.

Communication from Geneva, Switzerland, referred to Paul Axelrod for information.

The work brought before the committee shows that the greatest activity is still in the West. One comrade writes that the West is boiling over the Chicago Manifesto, and American Federation of Labor men have already resorted to their last argument—fisticuffs. The middle class element in the "Socialist" party is writhing under the lashing indictment that T. J. Hagerty is giving their cronies in the pure and simple craft organizations, while the wage workers are being roused to enthusiasm

by the cry of "On to Industrial Unionism."

These minutes can give but a faint idea of the amount of business that came before the committee. The session, giving proper attention, yet quick despatch to all matters, took up five hours.

John Hossack, Rec. Sec.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held April 9, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Credentials of election to the committee were presented by Ernest Romary of Passaic County, Julius Eck of Hudson County, Charles Fallath of Union County and Herman Hartung of Essex County, who were seated. The secretary reported that he had not received any returns of vote upon officers of the committee. Hossack, Herschaft, and Thummal, the retiring officers, who are also the only nominees for the ensuing term, were present. Sections must vote upon this officership matter and report before next meeting. Comrade Hartung elected chairman.

Section Union County reports election of officers and that efforts will be made to get section aroused to its old-time activity.

Section Essex County contributed \$8 to The People call for funds, and bought \$2 worth of prepaid subscription blanks. Grievance Committee has not yet made final report on cases before it. One new member joined. Expect to start outdoor agitation soon.

Section Hoboken reports that last lecture held was a fair success. The general work of the section is up to date.

Section Passaic County reported that their series of lectures had been successful. The total receipts from lectures being \$22.68 and expenses \$20.60. Eight dollars contributed to The People fund. Arrangements being made for a May Day celebration. Sale of literature is good and an indebtedness of about \$18 from last year has been wiped out.

Section South Hudson held agitation meeting at Fourth and Grove streets, Jersey City. Received two applications for membership.

Section North Hudson getting ready for outdoor agitation.

Correspondence from Newark, General Executive Board, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and Daily People.

With regard to the communication from the General Executive Board the Secretary reported that he had advised that body that the State Executive Committee had not presumed to say, let alone dictate, what action the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should take with regard to suspended Socialist Labor Party members, who also belong to the Alliance. The State Executive Committee had notified the sections that Burghols and Magnette, being under suspension by their section, could not be permitted to agitate for the Party or the Alliance under the auspices of the Party sections. Secretary's action endorsed.

On motion, \$10 were donated to The People fund.

Secretary instructed to communicate with sections upon plans to raise funds to send out an organizer as provided by last State convention.

Sections Essex and Passaic counties have local Press Security leagues; other sections having members of the league should also organize local leagues.

Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, April 8, the following contributions:

Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c weekly pledge)	30
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c weekly pledge)	30
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. (on \$1 monthly pledge)	1.00
G. M. S., Providence, R. I.	.48
Fred H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Christ. Bahnsen, New York	1.00
John Donohue, New York	1.00
Jos. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
23rd A. D., New York	1.00
Total	\$7.08
Previously acknowledged	472.93
Grand total	\$480.01

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Received during week ending with Saturday, April 8, the following contributions for the above fund:

Fred Larson, Snoqualmie, Wash.	\$1.00
Fred H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. T. Ganev, Fleming, N. W. T.	1.00
Canada	1.00
Alex. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal.	2.00
Total	\$5.00
Previously acknowledged	115.87
Grand total	\$120.87

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Detroit, Mich.—Sunday, April 16, at 2:30 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Grandt avenue. Subject: Socialism, What it is and what it is not, by Gustave Herwarth. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday, April 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject: "The Coming Revolution," by Thomas H. Jackson. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Monday, April 17, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 10 West Mohawk street, Room 510. Subject: "The Labor Market," by J. Goward. Admission free.

SECTION ERIE COUNTY, ATTENTION!

The regular meeting of Section Erie County will be held Saturday evening, April 15th, 1905, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, Buffalo.

Please make an earnest effort to be present.

Meeting will be opened at 8.15 prompt. The following work must be done at once:

Nomination of city ticket, so that we may go ahead and secure the signatures needed to place our ticket on the ballot. To do this it means that every comrade and sympathizer of the working class must attend this meeting and volunteer to do the work that will be mapped out for them; for only by organized effort on the part of the entire membership can we hope to carry this work to a successful issue.

E. Hauk, Organizer.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday, April 15. Every comrade and sympathizer should be present at party headquarters, Lipp's building, corner Third and Prairie streets.

Organizer.

UNION CO., N. J., ATTENTION.

Socialists and all readers of the Daily and Weekly People are requested to get in touch with the organization by communicating with Michael McGarry, 218 Geneva street, Elizabeth, N. J.

SPECIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$9,751.60
Section Rockville, Conn.	10.00
Section Houston, Texas	1.25
Section Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
G. Duerr, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
K. Malmsten, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
J. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
E. Polster, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
H. Brutbard, Cleveland, Ohio	.25
E. Kelm, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
J. Reiman, Cleveland, Ohio	.10
Section Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
John D. Goerke, Cleveland, Ohio	.25
Section Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
J. Viethaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
C. Oberhen, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
C. Imler, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
R. Klert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Max Hints, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
T. Witke, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Section Louisville, Kentucky	5.00
Section Cincinnati, Ohio	2.25
23rd A. D., N. Y.	5.00
L. Newman, New York City	1.00
Section San Antonio, Texas	5.00
A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup, Conn.	.50
H. Hoyle, Moosup, Conn.	.50
O. Laroche, Moosup, Conn.	1.00
J. Stettler, Detroit, Mich.	.25
Mrs. Stettler, Detroit, Mich.	.25
P. Barnwell, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
A. Kline, Detroit, Mich.	.50
E. Smith, Detroit, Mich.	.50
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Section Richmond, Va.	2.50
Section Essex County, N. J.	8.00
A. A. N., Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Totals	\$9,822.30

THE LEITER EXPLOSION

(Continued from page 1.)

Your correspondent also found that had the union miners any desire to do Joseph Leiter harm, they could have done it without perpetrating such a dastardly act. Leiter was here a week or so ago, carousing about town. Several went to the saloon to get a look at him, and if vengeance was the motive they could have secured it at a much less expense of life, especially of working class life.

The report that many union men were seen in the vicinity of Zeigler, let me say, is not true. There are scarcely any here at present. They took Comrade W. W. Cox's words to heart during the last campaign and left Camp Turner, so that Leiter couldn't do something desperate and lay it to them, in order to crush them more quickly. When Comrade Veal was there last summer, there were only seven families, including seven or eight men, there.

The explosion at Zeigler must be laid at Leiter's door. Even the questionable coroner's jury verdict failed to lay it at the union miners' door, though it tried hard to.

Inquirer.

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE

Series of Successful Street Meetings

Held—Leaflet to Railroad Workers

Distributed.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the work of aiding the Interborough strikers and organizing the railway workers of Greater New York, has been actively pursued. Following the instructions of the general party meeting held on Monday, April 3, the Assembly District organizations of Section New York and Kings County (Brooklyn), have cooperated with the United Railway Workers of Greater New York, Local 9, S. T. and L. A. in the distribution of leaflets and the holding of street meetings.

The literature distributed consisted of "An Appeal to the Public," showing that only one-third of the strikers were back to work, and urging financial assistance; and the leaflet entitled "Railroad Workers of Greater New York," and an application blank of the United Railway Workers Alliance, which went with it. These were distributed to railway employees only, at terminals and on the cars. The "Appeal to the Public" was distributed at the street meetings, of which 13 were held on Saturday, April 8, on the principal street corners of New York. These meetings were a great success. At some meetings coupons amounting to seven and eight dollars were sold, while at others smaller amounts were received. At each meeting on the speaker's stand a banner was hung, bearing the words: "United Railroad Workers of Greater New York, S. T. & L. A." and "Interborough Strikers."

A series of eight more meetings were held in New York city on Wednesday, April 12. Street meetings of this kind are unknown to New Yorkers. That they are a good means of agitation their success has demonstrated.

Contributions continue coming in, especially from S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. organizations:

At a regular meeting of Local Alliance 399, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y., held Tuesday, April 4, the below resolution on the Interborough strike was adopted. Five dollars were donated by the union, and \$4.35 were collected from individual members to go for the support of the fighting strikers.

The following are the resolutions: Whereas, In the course of the class struggle between capitalists and workers the Interborough elevated and subway employees organized in the pure and simple unions opposed the capitalist class by a strike; and

Whereas, The leaders of the local and national organizations repudiated the strike and deserted the men in the critical hour, leaving them at the mercy of the enemy and destitute of means of further effort to better their condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Alliance No. 399, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, do hereby tender our hearty endorsement and encouragement to our fellow wage slaves for their noble fight, and denounce the treachery of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and to enable them to continue the fight, we hereby tender a trifle to financially aid them in their struggle for living conditions.

Thomas H. Jackson
James A. Goward
D. A. Curtis

Committee.

Henry J. Bork, Org.

Among the donations received at the United Railway Workers' headquarters, 150 E. 125th street, was one of \$25, remitted by William Kaleh, for Local Union, No. 16, Piano and Organ Workers' Union.

The strike aftermath, as the daily press shows, continues to worry the labor fakirs of the Gompers' stripe. They recognize that their conduct was a mistake. As a result the local Central Federated Union is trying to remedy matters; but it is too late, the damage has been done.

THE S. L. P. IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The Socialist Labor Party movement in New York and Brooklyn is very active at present. Nominations have been made for city and county tickets, and the work of organizing the railway employees, started by the S. T. and L. A. ably pushed. Every Assembly District organization in the two boroughs distributed literature for this purpose, while those in New York, held a series of street meetings in addition. For full particulars of the work being done in Greater New York, every Section should subscribe for the Daily People, which prints the latest and fullest news concerning it.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
NOTES

Two hundred and twenty three subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, April 8.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, keeps up the work with more regularity than most other Sections. Their agent sends in thirteen this week.

Comrade G. A. Jennings of East St. Louis, Ill., sends in 7.

Comrades M. Postelwait, of Kalamazoo, Mich., J. E. Farrell, Soo, Ont., and Frank Bohn, send in 5 each.

Comrade A. Burkhardt of Indianapolis, Ind., sends in 5 and writes: "We will have a Section meeting April 4, and will try to send in an order then for a larger number of copies of the Weekly People. Two of us Sunday morning sold twenty copies in two hours. It looks like we should aim to sell rather than to give them away." He is right. The Weekly People is well worth two cents and ought to sell on the streets easily.

We have designated International Labor Day, May 1st, as Red Letter Day for the Weekly People. We ask every reader to send in the name of a new reader for that day. One single subscription is not hard to get. How many of our readers will help us to make this a real Red Letter Day? Any one sending in three yearly subscriptions or equal thereto on that day, will be rewarded with his or her choice of one of the following books:

The Gold Sickle, by Eugene Sue.
The Infant's Skull, by Eugene Sue.
The Silver Cross, by Eugene Sue.
History of The Paris Commune, by Lissagary.
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. All well bound in cloth.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The following is the record of an interesting week's business:

During the week we received an order for Marx's "Capital" from R. O. Ottom, of Yale, B. C. Sue books were bought by C. B. Corey of Palm Beach, Fla., Comrade Wang of Superior, Wis., and Section Cincinnati.

Comrade Mercader of San Jose, Cal., took \$4 worth of assorted literature; Comrade Clausen of Somers, Mont., \$3 worth; Comrade Parsk of Bonita, Kans., \$2.63 worth and Frank Bohn 125 pamphlets.

Comrade Fazio, of New York, bought 150 Italian pamphlets, assorted.

The Smeltermen's Union of Hubbell, Mich., sent in for 75 copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism". Local 70, W. F. of M. Hancock, Mich., ordered 50 copies of "The Burning Question".

Each of these orders should spur every man of us to solve the problem "How best to reach the organized workingmen?" Both of these orders were sent, in contemplation of the Chicago Convention. Let our people make it a point to have some one bring the matter before every union, and get as many unions as possible to help educate their following by sending in an order for "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism".

Mrs. Tourouff of Brooklyn took 50 "Burning Question", and Comrade Dillon of Marion, Ind., took 25 "Burning Question", and 1,000 "Industrial Unionism". Syracuse, N. Y., also ordered 1,000 "Industrial Unionism", and Clinton, Mass., took 1,000 leaflets.

The United Railway Workers of Greater New York, L. A. 9, bought 11,000 of the leaflets "Railroad Workers of Greater New York," beside other matter. New York County Committee took 8,000 leaflets.

"What Means This Strike" is now ready for delivery, in the larger size, and the accumulated orders, amounting to about 500 are sent out. Let all sections note this and push the "Strike" again. "The Burning Question" in Jewish is out. Note this also.

We must again announce that the price of the Arm and Hammer buttons to sections is three cents each, in quantities. The price of the new edition of the "Silver Cross" is 50 cents—40 cents to sections.

Several State Committees have ordered the Correspondence Bureau letters in lots of 500. Rhode Island sent in its order during the week. This is a work which it is highly important to push.

The campaign has opened. Let it wax stronger.

SECTION ERIE, PA., MEETING.

All members and readers of this notice here, are requested to attend a meeting of Section Erie to be held Tuesday, April 18, 8 o'clock p. m., at 1020 Cascade street. Important matter of business will be transacted.

H. Spittal.

BOHN'S ARIZONA DATES.

Tucson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Arrangements Made for its Celebration at Cooper Union on May 1.

Arrangements for the mass meeting to be held under the auspices of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, at Cooper Union, on Monday evening, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day, were taken in hand by the County Executive Committee at its meeting Friday evening, April 7.

It was decided to invite as the speakers of the meeting the following comrades: Daniel De Leon, James Connolly, James Hunter, H. A. Santee, John J. Kinnealy, and Joseph Malloney of Troy, N. Y.

The organizer was also instructed to attend to the printing of handbills announcing the meeting and, as soon as they are ready, to call upon the subdivisions to get a sufficient quantity for distribution in their respective localities.

As the expenses in connection with this meeting are very high, it was decided to call upon the subdivisions and other sympathetic organizations to make voluntary contributions and send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessities of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionately. The lower the taxes, the lower is the cost of the necessities of labor; consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that labor will keep, under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live on. If that loaf of bread costs five cents, his wages must be five cents; he produces 100 cents' worth of wealth, out of that he receives the five cents for the loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces 100 cents; receives twenty-five cents as wages; he is no better off than before, because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps seventy-five cents profits, whereas before he made ninety-five cents; who paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf only costs one cent; will you be in twenty-four cents? No, as the cost of labor has come down to one cent, one cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J.—In no way. But why, then, all this row about taxation?

U. S.—The row is between the capitalists. It is a row as to which of them will preserve the biggest share of the hide of the workers. The politicians want higher taxes because then they will have higher salaries and perquisites; but the "reformers" want low taxes because that means they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiling himself on the forehead)—Heavens, how those reformers have played me for a sucker!

U. S.—No doubt they have.

B. J.—All their talk about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure buncombe!

U. S.—Nothing else. By understand-

ing that Labor is robbed in the shop, the worker will devote his energies to vote himself into possession of the shop. He will not be caught in the trap of the lie that he pays the taxes; he will not be the catspaw of "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under this capitalist system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor